

LLANELLY
Carm

C

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

CARDIFF :
S. Glossop & Sons Ltd., New Street.
1936.

BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
and School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR 1935.

CARDIFF :
S. Glossop & Sons Ltd., New Street.
1936.

Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year, 1935.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
BOROUGH OF LLANELLY.

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1935 on the Health administration of the Borough.

Shortly before the end of the year the overcrowding survey as required by the Housing Act, 1935, was begun. In view of the importance of the work I arranged that Mr. J. E. Marks, one of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors, should supervise the six enumerators appointed to make the house-to-house inspections.

A contract for completing the development of the Penyfan lands for housing purposes is in progress and when the scheme is completed in the autumn of 1936, 314 houses will have been constructed on this site.

A scheme for 18 houses for re-housing the displaced tenants from the Caerelms Clearance Area is in progress at the Morfa site, and a further scheme for developing this site for houses to be provided under the 1930 and 1935 Housing Acts is before the Ministry of Health.

The Corporation are now negotiating the purchase of lands in the Cefncaeau and Lliedi Valley area for the provision of houses under the 1935 Housing Act and to meet general requirements.

I have again to record my thanks to the staff for their co-operation in the work of the Public Health Department.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall,
Llanelly.
June, 1936.



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health :

*L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin), D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

*J. C. WATSON, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H.

Dental Surgeon :

*T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.), L.R.F.P.S.(Glasgow),
L.D.S., R.C.S., (Edin.).

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Foods :

*†R. EVANS, M.R.S.I..

Assistant Sanitary Inspectors :

*I. R. REES, C.R.S.I.

*†J. E. MARKS, C.R.S.I.

Health Visitors :

*†§aM. C. JONES.

*†§abG. GREENE.

*†§abG. M. ROBERTS.

Chief Clerk :

M. E. SMITH.

Clerks :

W. J. SYMMONS.

J. C. WILLIAMS.

Matron, Borough Isolation Hospital :

‡KATHLEEN GRIFFITHS (Resigned August, 1935)

‡GRACE L. PALMER (Commenced September, 1935)

Veterinary Inspector :

J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.

* Salary Contribution by Exchequer.

† Certified Meat and Other Foods Inspector.

‡ Fully Trained Nurse (State Registered).

§ Certificate Central Midwives Board.

a Also School Nurse.

b Health Visitors' Certificate.

SUMMARY.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	...	2,069
Population, 1935 (Estimated—Registrar-General) ...	...	...	...	...	37,890
Number of inhabited houses according to Rate Books (end of 1935) ...	...	...	...	...	8,567
Rateable Value ...	...	...	...	...	£165,460
Sum represented by the Penny Rate ...	...	...	...	...	£622

Social Conditions.—The following table kindly supplied by the Manager of the Llanelly Employment Exchange is a statement of the number of persons unemployed at the end of 1935.

An examination of the weekly returns for the year indicated that the average number of men wholly unemployed during the year was probably 1,800. The number of men wholly unemployed on 31st December was 2,148, but a week afterwards, following a holiday period, this number fell to 1,322.

Table showing Numbers of Unemployed among both Sexes :—

1935	MEN		BOYS		WOMEN		GIRLS	
	W.U.	P.U.	W.U.	P.U.	W.U.	P.U.	W.U.	P.U.
1st January ...	2087	917	129	31	119	84	195	11
31st December ...	2148	689	144	43	108	72	194	6
Increase or Decrease ...	+ 61	—228	+ 15	+ 12	— 11	— 12	— 1	— 5

1935	MEN AND BOYS		WOMEN AND GIRLS		BOTH SEXES		TOTAL
	W.U.	P.U.	W.U.	P.U.	W.U.	P.U.	
1st January ...	2216	948	314	95	2530	1043	3573
31st December ...	2292	732	302	78	2594	810	3404
Increase or Decrease ...	+ 76	—216	— 12	—17	+ 64	—233	—169

W.U.—Wholly Unemployed. P.U.—Partially Unemployed.
+ and — signify increase or decrease.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

		Total	M.	F.	
Live Births	{ Legitimate	508	279	229	{ Birth Rate 13.67 per 1,000
	{ Illegitimate	10	4	6	
Still Births	...	29	14	15	{ 53.01 per 1,000 total births.
Deaths	...	453	244	209	{ Death Rate, 11.95 per 1,000

Deaths from puerperal causes (Headings 29 and 30 of the Registrar-General's Short List) :—

	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births.
No. 29—Puerperal sepsis ...	1	1.83
No. 30—Other Puerperal causes	1 ...	1.83
...	2 ...	3.66

Death Rate of Infants under one year :—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	77.22
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			78.74
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	4
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)		...	2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

Nursing in the Home.—The Llanelly and District Nursing Association undertake general nursing, but only in the case of subscribers. The home nursing of infectious cases is not undertaken. This Association works independently of the Local Authority. The Goring Road Nursing Home has accommodation for medical, surgical and maternity patients. The Nursing Homes Registration Act, 1927, is administered by the County Council.

Midwives.—Midwives intending to practise in the County, including those practising in the Borough, are required to notify their intention of doing so to the County Council, the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives Acts. The midwives who practise in the Borough are not required to state that their practice is solely confined to, or is chiefly in the Borough.

An examination of the notifications received shows that in the year 1935, 13 of the midwives resided in the Borough and 3 resided in the Llanelly Rural District. Notifications were also received from institutions in the town—General Hospital, Poor Law Institution, and the Goring Road Nursing Home.

All the midwives practising in the Borough hold the certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

The position in regard to midwives is set out in tabular form:—

Midwives resident in, and practising in the Borough 13

Midwives not resident in, but practising in the Borough 3

Midwives (or Maternity Nurses) in the three institutions 6

Total 22

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

Name	Situation	Nature of Accommodation	By whom Provided
Llanelly M. & C.W.	Health Dept., Old Town Hall	4 rooms	Town Council and Education Committee
School Clinic ...	do. ...	4 rooms	do.
Orthopædic Clinic ...	do. ...	4 rooms	do.
Dental Clinic ...	do. ...	2 rooms	do.
Eye Clinic ...	do. ...	2 rooms	do.
Tuberculosis Institute ...	Greenfield Villas ...	—	Welsh National Memorial Association

Ambulance Services.—An agreement, which came into force on 1st April, 1935, was drawn up between the Corporation and the Priory of St. John, Cardiff, for an ambulance car to be used in the Borough for general and infectious cases, the Corporation to pay £200 per annum and provide free garage accommodation. The agreement was for a period of twelve months expiring on 31st March, 1936, and provided that either party could give six weeks notice before that date to terminate the agreement. The system has worked well and no difficulties have arisen in regard to the use of the ambulance.

In March 1936 the Honorary Secretary of the Priory of St. John proposed an alteration in the terms of the agreement but as no notice had been given as required, the existing terms and conditions are continued and will be reconsidered by the Corporation.

Isolation Hospital.—A full report in regard to the Isolation Hospital appears on pages 21-24.

Laboratory Work.—The Laboratory of the Health Department is principally used for the examination of swabs for the presence of the diphtheria bacillus. The following is a statement of the work done :—

Year	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
Diphtheria swabs examined ...	1076	1774	1735	2064	385	551
Sputum examined for T.B. ...	1	...	...	1	...	...

Special examinations of milk, food and water are made by Dr. A. F. Sladden, Beck Laboratory, Swansea, and Mr. Clarence Seyler, Swansea (principally water analysis). On pages 28-31 will be found the results of the bacteriological analyses of milk made by Dr. Sladden.

Antitoxins.—Diphtheria antitoxin is issued free of charge to doctors practising in the Borough for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin.

The number of units used during the last six years were :—

1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930
3,584,000	5,072,000	3,608,000	3,344,000	1,088,000	744,000

The antitoxin is supplied in capsules containing 8,000 units of concentrated antitoxin. 1,488,000 units were issued to medical men for the treatment of persons unable to pay the cost of the antitoxin, and 2,096,000 units were supplied to the Isolation Hospital for the treatment of patients there. During the year, antitoxins for the treatment of scarlet fever, puerperal fever, cerebro-spinal meningitis, and erysipelas have been issued to doctors practising in the borough. The scarlet fever antitoxin has also been used at the Isolation Hospital.

List of Adoptive Acts, Byelaws and Regulations relating to the Public Health in force in the Borough, with the Date of Adoption.

The Public Health Act, Supplemental Act, 1850 (No. 3) confirming a Provisional Order of the General Board of Health, dated 31st July, 1830, constituting a Local Board of Health for the District.

Llanelly (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1865 (excluding Sections 23 and 33).

Llanelly Local Board Act, 1888, Parts I., II., III. (except Section 31) ; IV. (except Sections 37, 38, 41 and 48) ; Part V. (except Section 59) ; Part VI. (except Sections 68, 70, 88) ; Part VIII. (except Section 118), X., XI.

The Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Section 4).

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890 (Parts 1, 3, 4 and 5).

Llanelly (Local Board) Waterworks Act, 1891.

The Private Street Works Act, 1892.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907, Parts II. (except Sections 19, 20, 25 and 26), III. (except Sections 43 and 49), IV. (except Section 56), V., VI., VII. (except Sections 81, 82 and 86), X.

Llanelly Waterworks Act, 1909 (with Byelaws thereunder) (excepting Sections 21 and 66).

The Llanelly Corporation Water Act, 1920.

The Llanelly Order, 1924, Waterworks.

Ministry of Health, Provisional Orders Confirmation (No. 2) Act, 1926, Llanelly Order—Provision of Ashbins.

Public Health Act, 1925 (Part II., excluding Sections 20 and 34), Part III. (excluding Section 38), Parts IV. and V.

Llanelly Corporation Act, 1929.

The following Byelaws and Regulations are in force and were confirmed in the year mentioned :—

- (1) Markets (1931).
- (2) Slaughterhouses (1922).
- (3) New Streets and Buildings (1926).
- (4) Common Lodging Houses (1892).
- (5) Nuisances (1892).
- (6) Cleansing of Footways and Pavements and the Removal of Refuse, etc. (1892).
- (7) Trade of Soap Boiler (1931).
- (8) Trade of Tallow Melter (1931).
- (9) Trade of Leather Dresser (1931).
- (10) Trade of Tanner (1931).
- (11) Trade of Fellmonger (1931).
- (12) Trade of Rag and Bone Dealer (1931).
- (13) Trade of Fish Frier (1931).
- (14) Good Rule and Government (1912).
- (15) Houses-let-in-lodgings (1926).

HOUSING.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year :—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	942
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	1,829
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	276
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	499
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ...	30
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	314

2. Remedy of Defects during Year without Service of Formal Notices :—

(1) Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers ...	281
---	-----

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—

(a) Proceedings under sections 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ...	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	Nil
(b) By local authority in default of owners...	Nil
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	35
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners ...	23
(b) By local authority in default of owners...	Nil
(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	Nil

- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil
- (d) Proceedings under section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—
- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 1
- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

Schools.—For information as to the sanitary and other conditions of the public elementary schools, see page 78.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar-General has estimated the population of the Borough for the year 1935 as 37,890—a decrease of 10 compared with that of 1934. Since the population was enumerated at the Census of 1931, it has decreased by 526 according to the Registrar-General's estimates. The estimated annual populations are as follow :—

1931 (Census)	38,416	1933 (estimated)	38,100
1932 (estimated)	38,450	1934 (estimated)	37,900
	1935 (estimated)		37,890

The natural increase of population, *i.e.*, the excess of births over deaths during 1935, was 65. The corresponding figure for 1934 was 143.

Births.—549 births were registered during the year, but after making allowance for transferable births the Registrar-General gives the net number belonging to the borough as 518, equal to a birth rate of 13.67 per 1,000 of the population, 0.82 per 1,000 lower than the rate for the year 1934 (14.49). The birth rate for the year 1935 is the lowest yet recorded.

Illegitimate births numbered 10, or one illegitimate birth to 50 legitimate births.

The birth rate for England and Wales for 1935 was 14.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the Number of Births and Birth Rates per 1,000 Population.

	1935		1934		1933		1932		1931	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly ...	518	13.67	549	14.49	529	13.88	561	14.59	565	14.58
England and Wales ...	...	14.7	...	14.8	...	14.4	...	15.3	...	15.8

Still Births numbered 29 -28 legitimate— giving a rate of 0.76 per 1,000 of the population. The rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births, was 53.01.

The still birth rate for England and Wales was 0.62 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the number of Still Births and the Still Birth rate per 1,000 population.

	1935		1934		1933		1932		1931	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly ...	29	0.76	24	0.63	26	0.68	32	0.83	36	0.92
England and Wales ...	...	0.62	...	0.62	...	0.62	...	0.63	...	0.67

Deaths.—The gross number of deaths registered in the Borough was 488, but after making allowance for inward and outward transferable deaths, the net number for the Borough was 452 (243 males and 209 females). The Registrar-General in his return of deaths gives a total of 244 males and 209 females, a total of 453, equal to a rate of 11.95 per 1,000 of the population.

For England and Wales the death rate was 11.7 per 1,000 of the population.

Table showing the Number of Deaths and Death Rate per 1,000 Population

	1935		1934		1933		1932		1931	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly ...	453	11.95	406	10.71	445	11.67	451	11.73	482	12.45
England and Wales ...	...	11.7	...	11.8	...	12.3	...	12.0	...	12.3

Inquests.—These numbered 29.

Uncertified Deaths.—7.

Deaths in Public Institutions.—88 deaths occurred in public institutions, including the Llanelly Poor Law Institution and the Llanelly General Hospital.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

Notification of Births.—The accompanying table gives particulars of the notifications during 1935 as well as for the four preceding years.

		1935	1934	1933	1932	1931
Births registered and notified ...	...	523	539	538	565	546
Births registered, but not notified ...	...	26	23	23	24	31
Total live births ...	...	549	562	561	589	577
Still births notified ...	...	32	27	28	39	33
Births notified by midwives ...	...	527	531	579	600	510
Births notified by Medical Practitioners ...	...	...	...	11	10	22
Births notified by parents ...	...	...	...	...	1	28

This table gives no indication of the actual number of births attended by midwives alone. In the absence of information as to the births attended by doctors, either called in by midwives, or who had the assistance of midwives, the majority of the births are classified as having been attended by midwives without assistance.

Infant Mortality.—40 infants (22 males, 18 females) died within twelve months of birth. The infant mortality rate was therefore 77.22 per 1,000 live births. In 1934 the rate was 61.93 per 1,000. The rate for 1935 is the highest since 1927, when the infant mortality rate was 82.3 per 1,000 births.

The rate for England and Wales was 57 per 1,000.

Table showing the Number of Deaths under One Year of Age, and the Rates of Infant Mortality.

		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
Llanelly ...	40	77.22	34	61.93	35	66.16	33	58.82	42	74.33	
England and Wales ...	...	57.00	...	59.00	...	64.00	...	65.00	...	66.00	

Maternal Mortality.—Two maternal deaths occurred, one due to puerperal sepsis, and one to other puerperal causes, giving a maternal mortality rate of 3.86 per 1,000 live births, or 3.66 per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

The corresponding maternal mortality rates for England and Wales were 4.10 per 1,000 live births, and 3.93 per 1,000 total births.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The following table relates to notifications received during the year 1935 :—

Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Cases			Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths
	Notified	At Home	In Hospit'l				
...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...

Midwives.—On page 5 of this Report will be found the number of midwives who practised in the Borough during the year.

The following is a statement of the number of notifications received from midwives in 1935 :—

Borough Midwives—

1 midwife notified	83 births and 2 still births
1 " " 71	" " 6 " "
1 " " 69	" " 3 " "
1 " " 53	" " 2 " "
1 " " 51	" " 3 " "
1 " " 39	" " 3 " "
1 " " 37	" " 2 " "
1 " " 34	" " 2 " "
8 " " 437	" " 23 " "
1 midwife attended 14	births.
1 " " 5	" "
1 " " 3	" "
1 " " 1	birth.
1 " " 1	" "
5 " " 24	births.

Ex-Borough Midwives.—

1 midwife attended	7 births and 1 still birth
1 " " 3	" "
1 " " 1	birth
3 " " 11	births " 1 " "

Public Institutions—

6 maternity nurses notified 55 births and 7 still births.

It will be seen from the above figures that 8 of the Borough midwives attended 437 births out of the total of 461 notified by the 13 Borough midwives.

The County Council is the Local Supervising Authority under the Midwives' Acts. The only duty of midwives towards the Town Council is the notification of births occurring in their practice.

Table showing Infant Mortality by Sex and Causes.

	MALES,		FEMALES		TOTAL	
	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births	No. of Deaths	Deaths per 1,000 births
All Causes—						
Under 4 weeks ...	15	53.00	11	46.81	26	50.20
4 weeks —3 months ...	5	17.67	4	17.02	9	17.37
3 months —6 months ...	1	3.53	2	8.51	3	5.79
6 months —9 months ...	1	3.53	1	4.25	2	3.86
9 months —12 months ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total under one year ...	22	77.73	18	76.59	40	77.22
Under 4 weeks—						
1st week ...	13	45.94	9	38.30	22	42.47
2nd week ...	...	...	1	4.25	1	1.93
3rd week ...	1	3.53	...	...	1	1.93
4th week ...	1	3.53	1	4.25	2	3.86
Total under 4 weeks ...	15	53.00	11	46.80	26	50.20
Under one week—						
1st day ...	6	21.20	3	12.76	9	17.37
2nd day ...	3	10.60	2	8.51	5	9.66
3rd day ...	2	7.06	1	4.25	3	5.79
4th day ...	1	3.53	1	4.25	2	3.86
5th day ...	1	3.53	1	4.25	2	3.86
6th day ...	...	...	1	4.25	1	1.93
7th day ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total under one week ...	13	45.94	9	38.30	22	42.47
Measles ...	...	...	1	4.25	1	1.93
Whooping Cough ...	...	...	2	8.51	2	3.86
Erysipelas ...	1	3.53	...	...	1	1.93
Disease of Thymus Gland ...	...	...	1	4.25	1	1.93
Convulsions ...	4	14.14	1	4.25	5	9.66
Bronchitis ...	2	7.06	...	...	2	3.86
Broncho-pneumonia ...	...	...	1	4.25	1	1.93
Diarrhoea ...	...	...	2	8.51	2	3.86
Congenital malformation ...	2	7.06	...	...	2	3.86
Congenital debility, prematurity, etc....	13	45.94	10	42.50	23	44.40
All Causes ...	22	77.73	18	76.59	40	77.22

Table showing the Number of Infant Deaths for each Quarter.

1935		No. of Infant Deaths
1st Quarter		9
2nd Quarter		12
3rd Quarter		9
4th Quarter		10
Total	...	40

Birth Control.—This was further considered during the year and it was finally decided to set up a Gynæcological Clinic for this purpose to be conducted on the lines set out in the Circular of the Ministry of Health, that is, in the interest of married women in whose case further pregnancies were undesirable on the ground of health, etc. Early in this year (1936) Dr. D. Maclean was appointed to take charge of this Clinic, Lady Howard Stepney having been good enough to place at the disposal of the Town Council rooms for the purpose in Stepney House.

Maternity Hospital.—Further consideration has been given to the question of the provision of a Hospital consequent upon the proposal of the County Medical Officer of Health to reconstruct the disused Children's Home adjoining the Poor Law Institution and adapt it for use as a Maternity Hospital. Apart from the various objections raised to the site the building does not in my opinion lend itself to the proposed reconstruction. The plans provide for lying-in wards, labour room, staff accommodation, etc., but in my view this arrangement would be extremely unsatisfactory and would be a potential danger to women who required treatment. No satisfactory reconstruction of the Children's Home is in my opinion practicable, the only real solution being the construction of an up-to-date Maternity Hospital on a cleared site. The question was still under consideration at the end of the year.

The following reports on the work of the Ante-natal and Infant Welfare Centres have been prepared by Dr. Jean C. Watson, the Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

Ante-natal Centre.—The Centre is open every Tuesday from 2.30 until 5 p.m. In 1935, 76 women who made 220 attendances, were seen at the Centre. The average attendance per session was 5.

20 women attended the Centre once only, some having been sent by midwives for the purpose of consultation or for extra nourishment, some attending for reasons other than pregnancy

-gynaecological, etc. The remaining 56 who made 200 attendances were expectant mothers who attended the Centre during pregnancy. In 1935 the average number of visits per woman was 3.5, a slight increase on the figure for 1934, which was 2. Post-natal visits remain few. The mother is herself the greatest difficulty ; if she feels well, she considers such an examination unnecessary. On the other hand, if she feels not quite up to the mark she tends to look on her condition as a necessary change inseparable from motherhood. Yet, these post-natal visits may make all the difference to the future welfare of the mother ; slight abnormal conditions may be detected and cured. Some of these conditions are the results, either of accidents occurring during the confinement, or of abnormal diseases arising during pregnancy, and do not necessarily reflect any discredit on the care given during the lying-in period.

Then there is the question of the ante-natal care of the teeth. The presence of dental infection in the expectant mother tends to lower her general resistance, and with the extra burden of motherhood, she may be more liable to illness. While there is the digestive and nutritional upset due to defective teeth, there are the more serious complications such as toxaemias, foetal ill health, and puerperal sepsis, all of which may be related to dental sepsis. It is an easy matter to advise the expectant mother to have dental treatment, but quite a different problem to get her to see a dentist. The old-fashioned idea that it is not safe is far too prevalent. The following figures will give an idea how difficult this problem is, in spite of the fact that free dental treatment to expectant mothers is given at the Clinic.

Mothers requiring dental treatment	...	39.4%(30 cases).
Mothers who had dental treatment	...	10.0% (3 cases).

Infant Welfare Centre.—This Centre is open every Monday and Wednesday from 2.30 until 5 p.m. The table on page 17 shows the number of infants who attended the Centre. The table also gives the number of visits made by the Health Visitors. The average number of attendances at each session was 51 as compared with 44 per session for last year. This increase applies both to infants and children over 1 year old.

On the whole mothers attend this Centre very well, and take a great interest in the progress and welfare of their babies.

A frequent question to be asked at the Centre is " How, and when, should I wean my baby ?" The errors most often committed are as follows :—

(a) The baby is weaned at 9 months old irrespective of the condition of the baby or the prevailing weather.

(b) The mother tends to rush this stage of a child's life whereas it should be a deliberate, slow process lasting over a period of about 5 weeks.

(c) Occasionally the baby is starved, the mother being too careful for fear of over-feeding the baby.

Another difficulty met with is the mother who persists in feeding her baby *during* the night. Apart from the ill-effects this has on the baby's digestion there is another aspect to be taken into consideration, namely, the fact that the habit of sleeping through the night, when acquired in babyhood, tends to persist through life.

However, while overcrowding persists and families are obliged to live in two rooms, one cannot be too severe on the mothers as the peace of the other inhabitants has to be considered. The number of Toddlers shows an increase on that of last year which is a step in the right direction.,

Perhaps one of the main faults to be found is insufficient sleep. The old-fashioned habit of putting a child to rest after the midday meal seems to be dying out. Even if the child does not actually sleep at this time the rest in a darkened, well ventilated room is very beneficial.

Issue of Milk.—Arrangements exist at the Clinic for the supply of milk, dried and ordinary, to expectant mothers and infants. Before the issue of milk, all applications are investigated, and the issue, free or at cost price, is governed by a scale of income approved by the Ministry of Health.

The following is a statement showing the cost of milk to the Borough for the year ended 31st March, 1936:—

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Dried Milk :—						
Payments ...	...			651	6	0
Receipts ...	...	472	7 6			
Stock in hand ...	...	56	10 0			
			-----	528	17	6
Cost to Local Authority				122	8	6
Ordinary Milk :—						
Cost to Local Authority				129	1	0

Infant Welfare Centre :—

Infants :

Number of new cases	...	...	...	423
Number of old cases	...	...	...	1,813
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	4,436

Children over 1 year old:

Number ...	...	...	...	257
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	654

Expectant Mothers :

Number ...	...	...	...	76
Total number of attendances	...	...	...	220

Visits Paid by Health Visitors :**Infants :**

First Visits	...	...	...	491
Subsequent Visits...	...	...	...	3,005
Total Visits	...	...	...	3,496

Children over 1 year old	5,293
--------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Expectant Mothers :

First Visits	...	...	...	62
Subsequent Visits...	...	...	...	85
Total Visits	...	...	...	147

Milk :—

Number of free milk tickets issued	1,100
------------------------------------	-----	-----	-------

Dried Milk :—**Number of packets issued :**

Full price	...	...	...	5,463
Given free	...	...	...	1,453
Total packets issued	...	...	...	6,916

Other Foods :—**Number of packets issued :**

Full price	...	...	...	803
Given free	...	...	...	42
Total packets issued	...	...	...	845

Health Visitors.—Three Health Visitors are employed, part of whose duties is concerned with School Medical Inspection. Each Health Visitor is responsible for the work in one of the Wards of the Town.

Children and Young Persons Act, 1932.—Sections 65 to 69 inclusive replace similar provisions contained in the Children Act, 1908, concerned with infant life protection. The age up till which supervision is required has been extended from seven to nine years. The Town Council appointed the Health Visitors to act as Visitors under the Act.

So far as can be ascertained, there were no children "Kept for reward," during 1935.

ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT.

The scheme, in conjunction with the Carmarthenshire Education Committee, continues to give good results but there is still need to discover children for whom this kind of treatment is necessary. This specially applies to children prior to their attendance at school.

On pages 70-73 will be found a report from Miss M. G. Thomas, Orthopædic Sister.

The number of children under school age who attended at the Orthopædic Centre was 41 and 373 attendances were made. The cost to the Town Council, through their Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, at a flat rate of £2 2s. 0d., per annum per child was £55 0s. 0d. The cost for apparatus, etc., was £11 14s. 6d.

Hospital Treatment.—It was not necessary to require the admission of any children for treatment into the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, during the year 1935.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Scarlet Fever.—180 notifications were received, giving a rate of 4.75 per 1,000 of the population. This disease was again prevalent in the town during the year, the number of notifications received being 53 in excess of that for the previous year. In all cases the disease was of a very mild character and for this reason not all of the cases may have been seen by a medical practitioner. Admission into the Isolation Hospital was only resorted to when there was no adequate means of home isolation.

Diphtheria.—62 cases of this disease were notified, giving a rate of 1.63 per 1,000 of the population. 44 of the cases notified were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. The number of notifications of diphtheria in the previous year was 93.

The majority of the notifications were received in the first three quarters of the year. In the months of October, November and December there were only 2 notifications.

This is a disease requiring careful nursing and a knowledge of the complications that may arise and the measures to be taken to combat them. If treated at home it may not be realised that confinement to bed for at least three weeks is advisable so that untoward symptoms may be guarded against. These may make their appearance even in a mild attack of the disease. The case mortality of diphtheria in 1935 was 4.8 per cent. The death rate per 1,000 of the population was 0.07.

Erysipelas.—16 notifications of this disease were received. Seven of these were admitted into the Isolation Hospital.

Puerperal Fever.—Two cases were notified and one death occurred.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Six notifications were received. All recovered.

Pneumonia.—46 notifications were received, and 17 deaths occurred.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—One case (not notified) was admitted into the Isolation Hospital, and recovered.

Poliomyelitis.—2 cases were notified and admitted into the Isolation Hospital.

Enteric Fever.—2 cases were notified. One case was admitted into the Isolation Hospital, where death took place.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—One case was notified. Recovered.

Analysis of the Notifications of Infectious Diseases under the Following Age Groups.

Disease	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	T'tl
Scarlet Fever ...	1	3	5	8	12	71	55	11	10	3	1	...	180
Diphtheria ...	...	2	3	1	10	23	17	3	2	1	...	...	62
Pneumonia ...	4	2	1	...	3	9	8	4	5	5	3	2	46
Erysipelas ...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	9	3	16
Puerperal Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	6
Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2

Notifiable Diseases during the year 1935 in the various Wards.

Disease	Cases notified			Total cases notified	Cases admitted into Hospital	Cases discharged from Hospital	Total deaths
	Ward 1	Ward 2	Ward 3				
Scarlet Fever ...	92	47	41	180	52	48	...
Diphtheria ...	29	23	10	62	44	49	3
Pneumonia ...	12	21	13	46	...	...	17
Erysipelas ...	6	6	4	16	7	6	1
Puerperal Fever ...	1	...	1	2	...	...	1
Puerperal Pyrexia .	2	1	3	6	...	...	...
Polio-myelitis ...	1	...	1	2	2	2	...
Encephalitis ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Enteric Fever ...	1	...	1	2	1	...	1

Table showing the Admissions into Hospital per cent of the cases Notified. (Borough only)

Disease			No. of Cases notified	No. of Cases admitted	Cases admitted per cent. of Notifications.
Scarlet Fever ...	...	...	180	52	28.88
Diphtheria ...	...	...	62	44	70.96
Erysipelas ...	...	...	16	7	43.75
Polio-myelitis ...	...	...	2	2	100.00
Enteric Fever ...	...	...	2	1	50.00
Total ...	...	...	262	106	40.45

“ Sack ” Disinfector.—The “ Sack ” Disinfector used in the town disinfecting station continues to give satisfaction. The total amount of gas used during the year for the generation of steam was 75,900 cubic feet, costing £17 3s. 5d,

The "Sack" disinfecter at the Isolation Hospital is also giving satisfaction. The apparatus is smaller than that used in the town disinfecting station.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

In my Annual Report for the year 1934 reference was made to the proposals for the reconstruction of the Isolation Hospital. These include the demolition of the "temporary" two-ward block erected in 1902 and now quite unfit for use; the construction of two cubicle blocks with ten beds in each; the demolition of the existing administrative block and the construction of a new block; new laundry, disinfecting chamber and mortuary, all in one block; and a porter's lodge situated near the entrance. The total number of beds would be 30. The ordinary requirements of the Ministry of Health is one bed per 1,000 of the population of the district to be served by the Isolation Hospital but by the provision of single-bed cubicles the accommodation can be safely reduced to the lower figure—30 beds instead of 38. It is proposed to construct the buildings of brick and stone.

During the year scarlet fever of a mild type was prevalent and patients were only admitted into the Hospital if there were special reasons for doing so *e.g.*, overcrowded conditions in the home.

In the case of diphtheria it has already been mentioned that as far as possible patients should be treated in an Isolation Hospital so that any unusual symptoms may be detected and treated without any loss of time. Early administration of diphtheria anti-toxin is of the utmost importance. Some of the patients suffered from very severe symptoms, of whom three died, usually as the result of severe toxæmia.

Admissions from County districts.—65 patients were admitted with the sanction, or at the request of the County Medical Officer of Health. Severe types of diphtheria were relatively more common than in the case of those admitted from the Borough. Of the 65 patients admitted 38 had diphtheria, of whom five died following severe attacks, and 13 had scarlet fever. The remaining 14 patients admitted suffered from typhoid fever (2), puerperal fever (6), erysipelas (3), ophthalmia neonatorum (1), septicæmia (1), and tuberculous meningitis (1).

Three children were admitted from the School Camp at Pendine on account of diphtheria (1), tonsillitis (1), and pneumonia (1).

The table on page 24 shows the number of patients admitted into the Isolation Hospital. From this it will be seen that the admissions from County districts, exclusive of the School Camp at Pendine, were 65 out of the total number of patients admitted—177.

Greater use should be made of the beds in an Isolation Hospital for the treatment of measles and whooping cough as both of these are frequently followed by bronchitis and broncho-pneumonia, requiring careful nursing and much attention. These two diseases may be responsible for a greater number of deaths than all the other infectious diseases together, and the deaths are relatively more frequent among the very young members of the family.

Diphtheria Immunisation.—No steps have yet been taken to immunise children against the infection of diphtheria. To be effective immunisation should not be confined to school children. It is of equal or greater importance to protect the pre-school child. Systematic immunisation of these children would in time make it unnecessary to immunise children after they begin to attend school. It should be pointed out that if only a small proportion of the children attending school have been immunised they may be a potential source of danger to other, non-immunised children. A child that has been protected may, without danger to himself, harbour the bacillus of diphtheria in his nose or throat and pass the infection on to others who may contract the disease.

Heart Disease.—This continues to be the principal cause of death. The total number of deaths from all forms of heart disease was 97 (54 males and 43 females)—2.5 per 1,000, or 21.4 per cent of the total deaths. The table (local statistics) on page 56 shows that the majority occurred after the age of 55.

Cancer.—The number of deaths from cancer in 1935 was 56. The death rate from this cause was 1.5 per 1,000. The death rate for England and Wales was 1.6 per 1,000.

The table (local statistics) shows the sites of the cancer, and the age periods in which death occurred, for males and females respectively.

The numbers show a slight variation, due to different classification, from those of the Registrar-General.

ISOLATION HOSPITAL.
Table showing Admissions and Discharges for 1935.

Disease	In Hospital 1st January, 1935		Admitted		Discharged		Fatal		In Hospital 31st December, 1935	
	Borough	County	Borough	County	Borough	County	Borough	County	Borough	County
Scarlet Fever	2	...	52	13	48	13	...	...	6	...
Diphtheria	9	3	44*	38	50*	27	3	5	...	9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ...	...	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever ... ..	...	...	...	6	...	5	...	1	...	...
Erysipelas ... ..	...	...	7	3	7	2	...	1	...	...
Tonsillitis ... ..	...	...	...	1*	...	1*	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Pneumonia ... ..	...	...	...	1*	...	1*	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Septicaemia ... ..	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...
Mastoid Disease... ..	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Tb. Meningitis ... ..	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...
Poliomyelitis ... ..	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
	11	3	110	67	110	52	4	8	7	10

* One case admitted from the School Camp, Pendine.

CANCER—SITES, AGE-PERIODS, AND FOR EACH SEX.

	25		35		45		55		65		75		All Ages		Both Sexes
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Buccal cavity and pharynx ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2
Digestive organs and peritoneum ...	...	...	2	...	3	1	8	2	6	3	2	5	21	11	32
Respiratory Organs ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	...	3
Uterus ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	5
Other Female genital organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Breast ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	6
Male genito-urinary organs ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
Skin ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
TOTALS	1	...	2	...	3	5	9	8	10	6	3	6	28	25	53

Tuberculosis.—48 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were notified in 1935—25 males and 23 females (1.26 per 1,000), and 29 deaths—15 males and 14 females (0.76 per 1,000), were recorded.

25 cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified—14 males and 11 females (0.65 per 1,000,) and 2 deaths were caused—2 males (0.05 per 1,000).

For England and Wales the death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis was 0.60 per 1,000; the death rate from other tuberculosis was 0.11 per 1,000.

Number of Cases of Tuberculosis, Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary, notified during 1935, and the Number of Deaths. (Local Statistics).

Age-Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
0—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1—	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
2—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5—	...	...	8	4	...	...	...	...
10—	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15—	10	7	2	3	1	4	...	...
20—	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
25—	7	8	2	1	2	3	1	...
35—	4	3	1	1	3	4	...	...
45—	...	3	...	...	4	3	1	...
55—	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
65—	2	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Totals	25	23	14	11	15	14	2	...

Of the 32 deaths (Registrar-General) from tuberculosis, 6 deaths took place of persons who had not been previously notified as suffering from tuberculosis. There is no reason to believe that there is any wilful neglect to notify. The omission to do so is generally due to an oversight.

The ratio of the non-notified tuberculosis deaths to the total tuberculosis deaths was 1 : 5.

In accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health quarterly statements are sent to the County Medical Officer of Health.

The following is a statement showing the same particulars for the year, 1935 :—

Year ending 31st December, 1935	Males		Females	
	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary	Pulmon-ary	Non-Pulmon-ary
(a) Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at commencement of year	95	43	109	42
(b) Number of cases notified under Regulations of 1912 for first time during the year	25	14	23	11
(c) Cases restored to Register ... ..	...	...	...	...
(d) Number of cases removed from Register during the year	12	...	14	1
(e) Number of cases remaining on Register at end of year	108	57	118	52

No action was taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act 1925.

Principal Causes of Death—(Registrar-General's statistics).

Heart disease	...	...	97 deaths : 2.5 per 1 000
Cancer	...	...	56 „ 1.5 „
Respiratory diseases other than Tuberculosis	...	...	33 „ 0.9 „
Tuberculosis—			
Pulmonary deaths	...	30	0.79 „
Non-Pulmonary deaths	...	2	0.05 „

MILK.

The dairy farms and dairies in the town are frequently inspected by the sanitary staff, and there has been no reason for any important complaints as to their cleanliness.

In a large majority the results of the bacteriological examinations of milk are good, and frequently indicate that a high standard is maintained. They are furnished to the retailers and producers concerned, and copies of the same information are sent to the Medical Officers of Health of districts from which milk comes into the town.

The chemical examination of milk samples is carried out in the laboratory of the Health Department by means of the Gerber apparatus. The results obtained by this method closely approximate to those found by the ordinary methods of chemical analysis.

Bacteriological Examinations of Milk.—112 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, including 32 samples of Designated milk taken from producer retailers licensed by the Ministry of Health, and 32 samples taken from the School supplies.

The results of the bacteriological examinations are as follow :—

Non-designated Milk Samples.

	Bacteria per 1 c.c.	Number of Samples		
Not exceeding	3,000	...	1	} 19 39.58 per cent.
" "	10,000	...	6	
" "	20,000	...	7	
" "	30,000	...	5	
" "	100,000	...	14	} 16 33.33 per cent.
" "	200,000	...	2	
" "	500,000	...	5	} 13 27.09 per cent.
" "	1,000,000	...	3	
" "	2,000,000	...	1	
" "	3,000,000	...	1	
Exceeding	3,000,000	...	3	
				} 35 72.91 per cent "Grade A" standard (bacterial count) Below "Grade A" Standard

Examination of the same samples for the presence of the *Bacillus Coli* gave the following results :—

No of samples free from bacillus coli	21	43.75%	} 39-81.25% within "Grade A" standard.
No of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. only	11	22.9%	
No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. and 1/10th c.c. ...	7	14.6%	
No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c., 1/10th c.c., and 1/100th c.c.	9	18.75%	

48

Examinations were also made for the presence of the tubercle bacillus in milk samples. In the ordinary course, examinations only concern new supplies coming into the town. 44 samples were submitted for examination, and in only one case did the analyst report the presence of the tubercle bacillus as the result of the guinea pig test. Information was given to the County Medical Officer of Health to this effect so that the necessary steps could be taken.

Chemical Examinations of Milk (Gerber's Process).

The total number of samples examined was 50, and the following results were obtained :—

Milk fat, 3 per cent. and over ...	46, equal to 92 per cent.
Milk fat, under 3 per cent ...	4, equal to 8 per cent.
Milk solids other than fat, 8.5 per cent and over	40, equal to 80 per cent.
Milk solids other than fat below 8.5 per cent.	10, equal to 20 per cent.

It may be pointed out that under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928, legal proceedings may be instituted against any person who retails milk which is found to be grossly contaminated with bacteria. Milk with a high degree of bacteriological pollution may be the cause of illness, and young children are particularly liable to suffer on this account. The appearance of milk is no criterion of its bacteriological purity, nor is the absence of dirty deposits an indication that it may be safely consumed. Milk may be of a high standard in regard to its fat content and yet be grossly contaminated with bacteria. It need hardly be said that milk with a high degree of bacterial pollution is likely to sour much sooner than a milk in which the number of bacteria is kept down to a low level. This can be assured if every possible precaution is taken from the time of its production at the farm until its delivery to the consumer, to prevent the entrance of contaminating material.

32 samples of Designated Milks were taken from five producers during the year, and gave the following results :—

Designated Milks.

	Bacteria per 1 c.c.	No. of samples.		
Not exceeding	1,000	1	} 28—87.5 per cent.	} 30—93.75 per cent., "Grade A" standard (bacterial count.)
" "	2,000	5		
" "	3,000	1		
" "	10,000	9		
" "	20,000	9		
" "	30,000	3	} 2—6.25 per cent.	
" "	100,000	2		
" "	200,000	—	} 2—6.25 per cent.	
" "	500,000	—		
" "	1,000,000	1	} per cent.	
" "	3,000,000	1		

32

Examination of the same samples for the presence of the Bacillus Coli gave the following results :—

No. of samples free from bacillus coli ...	19	59.375 per cent	} 30— 93.75 per cent. within "Grade A" standard.
No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 c.c. only ...	10	31.25 per cent.	
No. of samples with B. Coli in 1 & 1/10th c.c. ...	1	3.125 per cent	
No. of samples with B. Coli in 1, 1/10th & 1/100th c.c.	2	6.25 per cent	

32

Milk Supplies to Schools.—32 samples of milk were taken on behalf of the Education Committee from the two purveyors supplying milk to the schools in the borough. One of the purveyors supplies Pasteurised, and the other ordinary, milk. The results of the bacteriological examination of these were as follow :

	Bacteria per 1 c.c.	No. of Samples.		
Not exceeding	3,000	2	} 13—40.625 per cent.	} 22—68.75 per cent. "Grade A" standard (bacterial count).
" "	10,000	7		
" "	20,000	2		
" "	30,000	2		
" "	100,000	5	} 9—28.125 per cent.	
" "	200,000	4		
" "	500,000	2		
" "	1,000,000	3	} 10—31.25 per cent.	
" "	2,000,000	1		
" "	3,000,000	2		
Exceeding	3,000,000	2		

Examination of the same samples for the presence of the *Bacillus Coli* gave the following results :—

Number of samples free from <i>Bacillus coli</i> ...	9	28.125 per cent.	} 25—78.125 per cent. within "Grade A." standard
Number of samples with <i>B. Coli</i> in 1 c.c. only ...	11	34.375 per cent.	
Number of samples with <i>B. Coli</i> in 1 & 1/10th c.c. ...	5	15.625 per cent.	
Number of samples with <i>B. Coli</i> in 1, 1/10th and 1/100th c.c. ...	7	21.875 per cent	

32

The following tables give summaries of results :—

Bacteriological Examinations.

Total No. of Samples	Samples containing					
	Under 30,000 bacteria	Per cent.	100,000 — 200,000 bacteria	Per cent.	500,000 — 1,000,000 bacteria	Per cent.
Ordinary 48 ...	19	39.58%	16	33.33%	13	27.09%
Designated 32 ...	28	87.5%	2	6.25%	2	6.25%
School Supplies 32 ...	13	40.625%	9	28.125%	10	31.25%

Presence of *Bacillus Coli*.

Total No. of Samples	Samples containing							
	No <i>B. coli</i> .	Per cent.	<i>B.C.</i> in 1 c.c.	Per cent.	<i>B.C.</i> in 1 and 1/10th c.c.	Per cent.	<i>B.C.</i> in 1, 1/10th and 1/100 c.c.	Per cent.
Ordinary 48 ...	21	43.75	11	22.9	7	14.6	9	18.75
Designated 32 ...	19	59.375	10	31.25	1	3.125	2	6.25
School Supplies 32 ...	9	28.125	11	34.375	5	15.625	7	21.875

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

The Veterinary Inspector is responsible for the examination of all animals and carcasses in the slaughterhouse and for passing them as fit for human consumption, while inspection of meat and other kinds of food in the public market and shops in the town is carried out by the Sanitary Inspectors. The Senior Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. Evans, assisted by Mr. J. E. Marks, who is also a qualified Meat Inspector, visits the public market on the two chief market days, and inspects all meat, etc., exposed for sale. It is seldom that unsound food is found, but when this happens the owner is asked to surrender the food for destruction. Action taken under the Public Health Act, 1875, which concerns the seizure of unsound food, is very seldom required. In passing, it can be said that the quality of the meat exposed for sale in Llanelly is of a high standard.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933.

This Act came into operation on January 1st, 1934.

All sheep, pigs, and calves are stunned by an electrical instrument as required by the Act, with the exception of those slaughtered for Jewish consumption. No complaint has been received from the butchers in the town of incomplete bleeding. Beasts are killed by the R.S.P.C.A. killer.

In compliance with Section 3 of the Act, 23 licences were granted to persons over the age of 18 years, permitting them to slaughter animals in the slaughterhouse.

HOUSING.

Overcrowding Survey.—By Section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, every Local Authority is required to make an inspection of their district in order to ascertain the degree of overcrowding that exists.

The extent of overcrowding is based upon a specific standard laid down by the Ministry of Health. Memorandum B was issued by the Ministry in which detailed instructions are given as to the methods by which overcrowding is to be ascertained. Briefly, two main principles govern the procedure for deciding whether there is overcrowding. First, there must be sufficient sleeping accommodation in a house to secure proper sex separation. Secondly, there is a standard of capacity which fixes in relation to the accommodation in any particular house the maximum number of persons, irrespective of sex, who may be permitted to sleep in that house at one time.

The following conditions have to be taken into account in applying these standards :—

- (1) in the case of a house, part of which is sub-let, the rooms

- occupied by the sub-tenant constitute a separate house ;
- (2) a child between the ages of 1 and 10 years counts as half a person, and a child under one year does not count at all ;
- (3) apart from the number of persons who may occupy a house there is also a condition that the accommodation for a particular family must be such that no two persons, both of 10 years of age or over, of opposite sexes, except persons living together as husband and wife, must sleep in the same room ;
- (4) all rooms normally used in the locality for sleeping or living purposes are counted as rooms.

Six enumerators were appointed to carry out the overcrowding survey, special forms being used for this purpose. The Minister of Health fixed the following dates :—

1st April, 1936—for the completion of inspection ;

1st June, 1936—for the submission of the Report ;

1st August, 1936—for the submission of proposals for the provision of new houses required to abate overcrowding.

It was anticipated that the inspection of houses would be completed by the date fixed by the Minister, but in April, 1936, the whole of the work had not been completed.

In Memorandum B issued by the Ministry, in which the standard of overcrowding is fixed, it is stated that—" It is relevant to point out that this standard does not represent any ideal of housing, but the minimum which is in the view of Parliament tolerable while at the same time capable of immediate or early enforcement. Local authorities providing housing accommodation for overcrowded persons who are to be displaced will be bound by the provisions of Section 37 of the 1930 Act as regards the number of persons who may be deemed to be properly accommodated in any replacement houses belonging to themselves."

Shortly, it may be stated that the overcrowding standard to be used, apart from the question of the proper separation of sexes, for the purposes of the Housing Act of 1935, is the total room accommodation of a house, excluding scullery and bathroom, while the rehousing standard is bedroom accommodation only. The difference between the two may be illustrated by an example. A house containing two bedrooms and two other rooms normally used for living purposes, each of the rooms having an area of 110 square feet, is not overcrowded if occupied by $7\frac{1}{2}$ persons, but if the same family has to be rehoused later when the child (reckoned as half an adult) reaches the age of 10 years the minimum requirement under Section 37 of the Housing Act, 1930, is four bedrooms.

The minimum standard on which overcrowding is based will only deal with a minority of the cases of overcrowding. It cannot be argued that any real attempt is made to solve the problem of overcrowding while rooms not used as sleeping rooms are regarded as potential bedrooms. Families living in apartments—there are about 1,400 such cases in Llanelly—are not going to be satisfied if told that there is no necessity for all to sleep in the one bedroom at their disposal. Simple overcrowding is a comparatively easy problem when compared with the more serious problem of the separation of sexes either in overcrowded or not-overcrowded houses where there is an insufficient number of bedrooms, the normal sleeping places in houses. By using the standard of the 1935 Act the problem and extent of overcrowding is masked.

It may be contended that these criticisms are badly founded as the standard of overcrowding was stated, before the Standing Committee of the House of Commons, to have been arrived at after prolonged, close and detailed consultation with all the local authorities of the country and their medical officers.

Individual Houses.—One house, No. 61a, Prospect Place, was represented under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at a reasonable cost. The owner gave an undertaking to render the house fit for human habitation. The Town Council accepted the undertaking and repairs were executed to their satisfaction.

Two rooms of a house—No. 20, New Dock Street, were represented under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1930, as unfit for human habitation with a view to the making of a Closing Order. The owner gave an undertaking not to let these rooms for human habitation, and the Council accepted this. In these circumstances the Council did not make a Closing Order. The rooms are now vacant and closed.

In my Annual Report for 1934—page 35—reference was made to 15 houses represented as unfit for human habitation—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6, Cilheol; Nos. 2 & 11, Wind Street; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5, Union Square; and Nos 3 & 4, Preswylfa Row.

No objection was raised in five cases to the demolition of the houses—No. 1, Union Square and Nos. 3, 4, 5 & 6, Cilheol. The Town Council accepted undertakings by the owners of 10 houses that they would be put in a state fit for human habitation—Nos. 1 & 2, Cilheol; Nos. 2 & 11, Wind Street; Nos 2, 3, 4 & 5, Union Square and Nos. 3 & 4, Preswylfa Row. Subsequently the Council acquired Nos. 4 & 5, Union Square, which were closed. No. 3 & 4, Preswylfa Row were repaired to the satisfaction of the Council.

The work required to be done in regard to six houses has not yet been carried out in accordance with the undertakings of the owners.

The Borough Surveyor has furnished the following particulars regarding house construction for the year 1935 :—

HOUSING.

Year	Houses erected by the Corporation	Houses erected by private enterprise without assistance	Total number of houses erected
1935	94	54	148

In my Report for the year 1934, I stated that 56 houses had been completed since the 1st January, 1935, on the Penyfan housing site. Up till the end of December, 1935, 94 houses had been completed on that site.

SCAVENGING.

The following figures supplied by the Borough Surveyor show the amount of refuse collected in 1935 (estimated) :—

	TONS
Highway refuse (including that from street gullies) ...	1040
Market refuse	200
House and trade refuse	14,428
TOTAL	15,748

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Lliedi passes through the town, but there is no pollution within the borough boundaries apart from the throwing of rubbish into the bed of the river. This is guarded against as well as possible.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

Number of houses provided with pails collected by the Corporation	182
Number of houses with pails, the contents of which the occupiers dispose of themselves	44
Number of houses with private cesspools	55
	281

Schemes for sewerage the Felinfoel, Marble Hall and Cefn-caeau districts have been provisionally approved by the Ministry of Health and it is hoped that the sewerage of these areas will be completed by the end of 1936.

WATER SUPPLY.

The average daily consumption of filtered water for domestic purposes during the year was 36.39 gallons per head per day and for trade purposes 44.39 gallons per head per day.

There are two main sources of supply (1) the Llidi watershed, and (2) the Gwendraeth Fach watershed. In the former the water is stored in (1) the Cwmlledi reservoir, having a capacity of 220 million gallons and (2) the Upper Llidi reservoir, having a capacity of 200 million gallons.

The Cwmlledi reservoir together with a small supply from the Trebeddod reservoir is utilised solely for trade purposes ; while the water from the Upper Llidi is subjected to slow sand filtration treatment before distribution for domestic purposes.

In the case of the Gwendraeth Fach supply, water is taken from the Gwendraeth Fach river at the Old Forge, Kidwelly, and gravitated to the pumping station at the site of the munition works, Pembrey, from which it is pumped into the Llidi reservoirs.

During 1935 the quantity of water pumped was 123,975,000 gallons.

Mr. Clarence A. Seyler, B.Sc., F.I.C., has submitted the following report on the examination of the water supply of the town.

WATER ANALYSIS.

13th November, 1935.

CORPORATION SUPPLY.

1.—CHEMICAL.

	Lower Llidi No. 1 Unfiltered	Upper Llidi No. 2 Filtered
Solids in solution	12.10	11.80
Chlorine as chlorides	2.20	2.00
Equivalent to sodium chloride	3.63	3.30
Nitrogen as nitrates	0.049	0.037
Oxygen in solution	1.00	1.00
Free carbonic acid	0.39	0.39
Combined carbonic acid	1.76	1.54
Equivalent to temporary hardness	4.00	3.50
Saline ammonia	0.002	trace
Albuminoid ammonia	0.64	0.64

The above results are expressed in parts per 100,000.

To get grains per gallon, multiply by 7/10ths.

2.—BACTERIOLOGICAL.

The presence or absence of organisms of the coli group in 15 tests, *i.e.*, 5 each of 10, 1 and 1/10th cubic centimetres of water is indicated in the following table by the sign + or —

Water No. 1			Water No. 2		
10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.	10 c.c.	1 c.c.	1/10th c.c.
+	+	—	+	—	—
+	+	—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—	—	—
+	—	—	—	—	—
Probable number of coli per 100 c.c. =80			Probable number of coli per 100 c.c. =2		

Opinion.—The bacteriological condition of No. 1 is not good but that of No. 2 is satisfactory.

No. 1 had some solvent action on lead in 24 hours test (0.2 parts per 100,000) but the solvent action of No. 2 was very small (0.04 parts per 100,000).

RAINFALL.

The monthly rainfall for 1935 as compared with the monthly rainfall for 1934 was as follows :—

Month	Rainfall 1935	1935 Days rain fell	Rainfall 1934	1934 Days rain fell
January	1.61	14	5.74	20
February	5.33	22	0.50	2
March	1.24	13	3.65	21
April	5.60	23	3.95	17
May	2.57	13	2.96	11
June	5.45	22	2.92	13
July	1.51	15	1.05	9
August	2.44	13	4.36	22
September	7.06	23	4.20	23
October	7.56	28	5.53	27
November	9.35	24	2.65	16
December	4.70	18	12.04	29
Total	54.42	228	49.55	210

The average rainfall for the past 54 years at the Cwmlliedi reservoir is 50.87 inches.

The heaviest falls of rain occurred on :—

22nd April	...	...	1.08 inches.
18th May	...	...	1.19 inches
20th June	...	...	1.38 inches
3rd October	...	...	1.10 inches
15th November...	...	...	1.54 inches

Of the total rainfall a little over 52 per cent fell in the four months September to December.

PORT SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Deratisation.—An Agreement was entered into between the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority and the Town Council of Llanelly in November, 1933, for the taking of all the necessary measures by the former Authority in connection with the examination of ships entering the Port of Llanelly, and the granting of deratisation, or deratisation exemption certificates. In the light of the experience gained since November, 1933, the Agreement has been renewed and will continue in force indefinitely, with the condition that either party to the Agreement may at any time give six months' notice to terminate it.

The following is a short report I have received from Dr. Alfred Hanson, the Medical Officer of Health of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority, on the work done during 1935 :—

PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933, Art. 4 (2).

DERATISATION OF SHIPS.

“ During 1935 my Inspectors made 47 visits to Llanelly Docks, for the purpose of inspecting ships under the above Regulations ; deratisation exemption certificates were issued to 32 ships during 1935,—18 exemption certificates to ships under 300 tons, and 14 exemption certificates to ships from 301 tons to 1,000 tons.”

(Signed) ALFRED HANSON,
Port Medical Officer of Health.

I.—AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR 1935.

TABLE A.

	No.	Ton- nage	Number inspected		No. reported to be Defective	No. of vessels on which defects were remedied	Number of vessels re- ported as having or having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board.
			By the Medical Officer of Health	By the Sanitary In- spector			
Foreign Steamers } Motor } Sailing } Fishing }	336	127,611	...	2	...	...	...
Total Foreign ...	336	127,611	...	2	...	...	...
Coast- Steamers } wise Motor } Sailing } Fishing }	573	147,655	...	18	...	...	...
Total Coastwise	573	147,655	...	18	...	...	...
Total Foreign and Coastwise ...	909	275,266	...	20	...	...	...

II.—CHARACTER OF TRADE OF PORT.

TABLE B.

(a) Passenger traffic during the year 1935.—Nil.

(b) Cargo traffic.

Principal Imports.—Pig iron, scrap iron, timber, iron and steel bars, stone, cattle feeding stuffs, patent manure.

Principal Exports.—Coal, tinplates.

(c) Foreign Countries from which vessels arrive :—

France, Belgium, Irish Free State, Spain, Channel Islands, Portugal, Canada, Roumania, Latvia, Norway, Sweden.

III.—SOURCE OF WATER SUPPLY.

(a) **For the Port.**—Town supply.

(b) **For Shipping.**—Town supply.

(c) **Number of Water Boats and their Sanitary condition.**—Nil.

IV.—PORT SANITARY REGULATIONS, 1933.

- (1) **Arrangements for dealing with Declarations of Health.**—Issued to Masters by Customs Officers and returned duly completed to the Medical Officer of Health.
- (2) **Boarding of Vessels on Arrival.**—The time at the disposal of the Sanitary Inspector allows of the boarding of vessels not notified under heading (1), to a limited extent, as shown in Table A. Inspections are made by Sanitary Inspector in dock.
- (3) **Notification to the Authority of Inward Vessels requiring Special Attention (Wireless Messages, Land Signal Stations, Information from Pilots, Customs Officers, etc.)**—Nil.
- (4) **Mooring Stations designated under Article 10 :—**
 - (a) Within the Docks.—Their place of mooring, discharge or loading, or a position in the middle of the dock, moored to a buoy.
 - (b) Outside the Docks.—Whitford Pool, subject to the ships being first boarded by the Customs Officers at the docks.
- (5) **Particulars of any Standing Exemptions from the Provisions of Article 14.**—None.
- (6) **Experience of working of Article 16.**—None.
- (7) **What, if any, arrangements have been made for :—**
 - (a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations.—None.
 - (b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles.—Quarters fumigated, bedding and clothing steam disinfected—Town plant.
 - (c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons for whom such accommodation is required for the purposes of the Regulations.—None.
 - (d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Small Pox and other infectious diseases.—Borough Isolation Hospital for “other infectious diseases” only.
 - (e) Ambulance Transport.—Cases removed by St. John Ambulance.
 - (f) Supervision of contacts.—Sanitary Inspectors.

- (8) **Arrangements for the Bacteriological or Pathological Examination of Rats for Plague.**—No existing arrangements. Bacteriological examinations, if required, would be carried out at Beck Laboratory, Swansea.
- (9) **Arrangements for other Bacteriological or Pathological Examinations.**—See (8)
- (10) **Arrangements for the Diagnosis and Treatment of Venereal Disease among Sailors under International Arrangements.**—Information circulated by means of leaflets. Treatment obtained at Swansea V.D. Centre.
- (11) **Arrangements for the Interment of the Dead.**—None.
- (12) **Other matters, if any, requiring or receiving attention.**—None.

TABLE C.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE LANDED FROM VESSELS.

None.

TABLE D.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS OCCURRING ON VESSELS DURING THE VOYAGE, BUT DISPOSED OF PRIOR TO ARRIVAL.

None.

V.—MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS.

- (1) **Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague :—**
- (a) In ships in Port.—When the Sanitary Inspectors board vessels arriving in the dock, they make enquiry as to disease prevalence amongst rats. Any dead rats discovered would be sent to the Beck Laboratory, Swansea, for examination, if there was any suspicion that they might be plague carriers.
- (b) On quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port.—If dead rats discovered, same procedure as above.
- (2) **Measures taken to prevent the passage of Rats between Ships and the Shore.**—None.
- (3) **Methods of Deratisation of (a) Ships, (b) Premises in the vicinity of Docks or Quays.**—Llanelly not an "Approved" Port. (See (4)).

- (4) **Measures taken for the detection of Rat Prevalence in Ships and on Shore.**—Swansea Port Sanitary Authority undertake this work on behalf of the Llanelly Riparian Authority. This arrangement in force since November, 1933.

(5) **Rat-Proofing.**—

- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc., rat-proof?—No measures taken.
- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing (i) in ships; (ii) on shore.—Nil.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR.

TABLE E.

- (1) On Vessels.—Nil.

TABLE F.

- (2) In docks, quays, wharves, and warehouses.—Rat poison supplied at request.

TABLE G.

Measures of Rat Destruction on Plague " Infected " or " Suspected " Vessel or Vessels from Plague-infected Ports arriving in the Port during the year.—Nil.

TABLE H.

Deratisation Certificates and Exemption Certificates issued during the year.—47 visits of inspection paid by Officials of the Swansea Port Sanitary Authority to ships in the Port of Llanelly during 1935. See V. (3) 32 Certificates granted.

VI.—HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES.

TABLE J.

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES.

Nationality of Vessel	Number Inspected during 1935	Defects of Original construction	Structural Defects through wear and tear	Dirt, vermin and other conditions prejudicial to health
British ...	18	...	...	...
Other Nations ...	2	...	...	...

VII.—FOOD INSPECTION.

- (1) **Action taken under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1925, the Public Health (Imported Food) Amendment Regulations 1933, the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1927.**—No action taken.
- (2) **Shell-fish.** Information respecting shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Sanitary Authority stating whether they are, in the opinion of the Medical Officer, liable to pollution. Report of any action taken under the Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1915, or the Public Health (Cleansing of Shell-fish) Act, 1932.—No action taken.
- (3) **Number of Samples of Food examined by :—**
- | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|
| (a) Bacteriologist— | | |
| Nature of sample | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination | | |
| (b) Analyst— | | |
| Nature of sample | } | Nil. |
| Result of examination | | |

Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector for the Year 1935.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough
of Llanelly.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the work carried out during the year.

Details of the work accomplished are appended in tabular form, and separate records are submitted showing the work done under the Housing and Public Health Acts.

HOUSING ACTS.

NOTICES.

Number of Section 17 preliminary notices served	...	30
Number of Section 17 preliminary notices complied with	...	26
Number of Section 17 Statutory notices served	...	—
Number of Section 17 Statutory notices complied with	...	—

INSPECTIONS.

Initial dwelling-house inspections	...	...	...	89
Subsequent visits to dwelling-houses	...	...	...	159

REPAIRS EXECUTED.

Houses—		Preliminary Statutory Total			
Walls repaired	21	...	21
Outside walls rendered	16	...	16
Damp proof courses inserted	2	...	2
Floors renewed	14	...	14
Floors ventilated	3	...	3
Roofs repaired	1	...	1
Roofs renewed	18	...	18
Raintroughs renewed or repaired	5	...	5
Downpipes renewed or repaired...	27	...	27
Chimneys repaired	17	...	17
Ceilings repaired	14	...	14
Wall plaster repaired	19	...	19
Doors and frames	31	...	31
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	18	...	18
Window sashes or frames repaired	3	...	3

			Preliminary	Statutory	Total
Window cords renewed	...	...	19	—	19
Windows renewed	...	...	26	—	26
Stairs repaired	...	...	18	—	18
Skirtings repaired	...	...	5	—	5
Cupboards repaired	...	...	7	—	7
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	1	—	1
Boilers provided or repaired	...	...	7	—	7
Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed	...	...	8	—	8
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	2	—	2
Yard-paving relaid or repaired	...	...	9	—	9
Overcrowding abated	...	...	2	—	2
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated			11	—	11

Drainage—

Drains tested	...	...	1	—	1
Drains repaired	...	...	1	—	1
Drains cleansed	...	...	1	—	1
Disconnecting traps fixed	...	...	1	—	1
Inspection Chambers provided or repaired			1	—	1

W.C.'s—

Ventilation improved	...	...	1	—	1
New pans and traps fixed	...	...	6	—	6
Cleansed	...	...	1	—	1
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	11	—	11
Water supply provided for flushing	...	...	3	—	3
Other repairs executed or nuisances abated			11	—	11

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS.**NOTICES SERVED, ETC.**

Number of preliminary notices served	...	...	504
Number of preliminary notices complied with	...	...	455
Number of Statutory notices served	...	...	35
Number of Statutory notices complied with	...	...	23
Number of letters sent	...	...	138
Number of complaints received	...	...	273
Owners and other persons interviewed	...	...	1,058

DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS.

Houses inspected for nuisances	...	...	474
Houses inspected for infectious diseases	...	...	379
Houses re-inspected	...	...	733
Factories	...	...	127

Workshops	71
Workplaces	6
Laundries	40
Dairies	109
Cow-sheds	52
Milk-shops	16
Milk purveyors	594
Ice-cream premises	89
Bake-houses	62
Food preparing premises	42
Slaughterhouse	52
Butcher shops	3,598
Meat stalls	2,227
Provision stores	85
Fishmongers	368
Greengrocers shops	2,319
Vehicles	242
Restaurants and kitchens	28
Chip shops	28
Schools	41
Inns and clubs	49
Common lodging houses	51
Tents, vans and sheds	68
Houses-let-in-lodgings	57
Amusement places	20
Ships	20

Offensive trades—

Marine store dealers...	24
Marine store hawkers	39
Gutscrapers	37
Fellmongers	41
Fishfriers	148
Rat infestation	23
Drains	248
Sewers	44
Cesspools	25
Water courses	41
Back-lanes	212
Stables	33
Swine and other animals	14
Smoke or grit	41
Accumulations	89
Water supply	18
Public conveniences	78
Tips	73
Miscellaneous	754

NUISANCES ABATED.

Houses—			Preliminary		Statutory		Total
Walls repaired	...	...	19	...	2	...	21
Outside walls rendered	...	...	29	...	4	...	33
Floors renewed or repaired	...	...	23	...	6	...	29
Floors ventilated	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Roofs renewed or repaired	...	...	72	...	13	...	85
Rain-troughs renewed or repaired	...	...	79	...	20	...	99
Chimneys repaired	...	...	20	...	4	...	24
Ceilings repaired	...	...	21	...	4	...	25
Wall plaster repaired	...	...	40	...	7	...	47
Doors and frames repaired	...	...	36	...	4	...	40
Lighting and ventilation of rooms improved	...	...	12	...	—	...	12
Window sashes or frames repaired	...	...	35	...	—	...	35
Window cords renewed	...	...	95	...	6	...	101
Windows renewed	...	...	17	...	8	...	25
Stairs repaired	...	...	12	...	—	...	12
Skirtings repaired	...	...	12	...	2	...	14
Cupboards repaired	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Grates or ovens repaired or renewed	...	...	13	...	1	...	14
Boilers provided or repaired	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Walls or ceilings cleansed, papered or limewashed	...	...	6	...	1	...	7
Outbuildings repaired	...	...	4	...	1	...	5
Obstructive out-buildings demolished	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Yard paving relaid or repaired	...	...	28	...	1	...	29
Overcrowding abated	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Water taps repaired	...	...	5	...	—	...	5
Nuisances from animals abated	...	...	8	...	—	...	8
Accumulations removed	...	...	38	...	—	...	38
Ashbins or other receptacles provided	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Defective water supplies remedied	...	...	9	...	1	...	10
Not classified repairs or nuisances abated	...	...	42	...	—	...	42
Drainage—							
Drains tested	...	...	106	...	—	...	106
Drains re-constructed	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Drains repaired	...	...	29	...	2	...	31
Drains cleansed	...	...	82	...	—	...	82
Inspection chambers provided or repaired	...	...	8	...	—	...	8
Ventilating shafts fixed or repaired	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Fresh air inlet fixed or repaired...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4
Soil pipes fixed or repaired	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
Sinks provided	...	...	4	...	—	...	4
Sinks trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	3	...	—	...	3
Bath waste trapped or waste pipes repaired	...	...	2	...	—	...	2
W.C.'s—							
Re-constructed	...	...	1	...	—	...	1

			Preliminary	Statutory	Total
New pans and traps fixed	...	...	23	6	29
Cleansed	...	...	21	—	21
Flushing cisterns and pipes repaired or renewed	...	...	73	13	86
Water supply provided for flushing	...	...	19	3	22
Other repairs executed or nuisances abated	...	...	67	14	81

Urinals—

Flushing cistern or pipes fixed or repaired	3	...	—	...	3
Walls rendered impervious	1	...	—	...	1
Walls repaired	1	...	—	...	1
Floors repaired	2	...	—	...	2

Cesspools—

Other repairs or nuisances abated	1	...	—	...	1
-----------------------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---

Pail Closets—

New pails provided	2	...	—	...	2
--------------------	---	-----	---	-----	---

Tents, Vans and Sheds—

Overcrowding abated	4	...	—	...	4
Other nuisances abated or improvement effected	21	...	—	...	21

Amusement Houses—

W.C. accommodation improved	1	...	—	...	1
Cleanliness improved	1	...	—	...	1

Fish and Chip Shops—

New ranges fitted	2	...	—	...	2
Cleansing carried out	3	...	—	...	3
Potato washing room improved	3	...	—	...	3
Fish cleaning room improved	2	...	—	...	2
Drainage improved	2	...	—	...	2
Receptacles provided	3	...	—	...	3
Other repairs or nuisances abated	1	...	—	...	1

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Notices served for factories	...	...	...	6
Notices served for workshops	...	...	...	3
Notices served for workplaces	...	...	...	1
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	10
Other nuisances	...	...	...	6
Sanitary accommodation unsuitable	...	...	...	1

Bakehouses —

Number of notices served	...	...	...	4
Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	4

Other Matters —

Number of notices received from Factory Inspector	7
Reports of action taken sent to Factory Inspector	7
Notices of Occupation of Factories and Workshops received	7

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Following complaints received of smoke nuisance at the Glanmor Foundry and the Llanelly Steam Laundry, investigations were made with the following results :—

The Glanmor Foundry :

Four chimneys of the drying stoves were demolished and rebuilt with increased height.

The Llanelly Steam Laundry:

The steam engine was replaced by a modern oil engine which is responsible for the working of the entire machinery.

In each case the nuisance complained of was abated.

DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.**Borough —**

Cowkeepers :

Wholesale and retail purveyors	...	...	6
Retail purveyors only	...	...	9

Purveyors :

Wholesale and retail	...	...	...	4
Retail only	...	...	...	34

Ex-Borough —

Purveyors :

Wholesale only	...	...	...	35
Wholesale and retail	...	...	...	22
Retail only	...	...	...	43

109 inspections were made of dairies in the town.

52 visits to cowsheds and 16 visits to milkshops were made ; 242 milk vehicles were inspected.

All the cowsheds and dairies in the borough were regularly inspected by the Medical Officer of Health and the Sanitary Inspectors, and a high standard of cleanliness has been maintained.

The following work has been executed :—

New dairies constructed ...	...	...	—
New cowsheds constructed ...	...	...	1
Limewashing carried out ...	...	...	108
Other repairs effected or nuisances abated			8

Milk samples obtained :—

Chemical examination ...	...	...	38
Bacteriological examination ...	...	...	104

ICE CREAM PREMISES.

89 inspections were made of ice cream premises during the year and the following work was executed :—

Premises improved ...	...	...	3
Limewashing or cleansing carried out ...	...	...	6

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

Address	Keeper	Deputy Keeper	No. of rooms	No. of beds
31 Mill Lane ...	Mr. Dd. Jones ...	Mr. Dd. Jones (Junior) ...	6	68
5 Upper Church St. ...	Mr. E. Jones ...	Mrs. A. Jones ...	5	12
13 and 14 Church St. ...	Mrs. A. Egan ...	— ...	10	20
10 Island Place ...	Miss E. Keenan ...	Mr. Wm. Davies ...	6	34
3 Park Terrace ...	Mrs. O'Donoghue ...	Mrs. E. Davies ...	9	23
28 Water Street ...	Mr. B. Price ...	Mrs. S. J. Price ...	4	10

These houses were kept under periodical supervision, and no serious contravention of the bye-laws was found. The following work was executed :—

Number of inspections made ...	...	...	51
Limewashing or cleansing carried out ...	...	...	12
Bedding renewed ...	...	...	—
Bedsteads cleansed or repaired ...	...	...	—
Other repairs or nuisances abated ...	...	...	—

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

Number of houses ...	...	...	13
Number of visits made ...	...	...	57
Other repairs or nuisances abated ...	...	...	1

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

The following quantities of food have been condemned and destroyed during the year, exclusive of condemnations made by the Veterinary Inspector :—

5 lbs. Liver (diseased).	
5 lbs. Lungs (diseased).	
40 lbs. Sausages (unsound)	
9 lbs. Imported Beef (decomposition).	
392 lbs. Fish	„
88 lbs. Beef	„
464 lbs. Mixed Meat	... „
86 lbs. Lamb	„
26 lbs. Veal	... „
76 lbs. Salmon	„
119½ lbs Pork	... „
10 lbs. Pickled Beef	„
6 lbs. Poloney	„
1 Beast Head (diseased)	
306 tins Fruit (blown or damaged)	
15 tins Milk (blown or damaged)	
11 tins Tomatoes (blown or damaged)	
3 tins Meat (blown or damaged)	
320 lbs. Pears.	

The following information has been received from the Veterinary Inspector (Mr. J. C. HILL, M.R.C.V.S.) :—

The numbers of animals slaughtered during the year 1935 are as follows, and for comparison the figures for 1934 are also set out :—

			1935		1934
Beasts	...	...	863		779
Calves	...	...	1,121	...	989
Sheep	...	...	8,448	...	8,470
Pigs	...	...	4,798	...	4,657
Fowls	...	...	1,383	...	1,300

Condemned by the Veterinary Inspector as unfit for food :—

Beef	...	...	6,283 lbs.
Veal	...	...	55 lbs.
Pork			415 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	103 lbs.
Liver	...	...	4,214 lbs.
Lungs	...	...	3,607 lbs.

The conditions on account of which condemnation was necessary were tuberculosis, fluke and worm infestations.

Stalls, etc.—

Names provided on vehicles ...	1
Cleanliness improved ...	2
Receptacles provided ...	9

Shops.—

Ventilation improved ...	1
Receptacles provided ...	1

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The following classes of business are established in the borough:—

- 1 gutscraper.
- 1 fellmonger
- 2 marine store dealers
- 55 fishfriers

Periodical inspections were made of all these premises.

RENT RESTRICTION ACTS.

14 applications for certificates under these Acts were received and in 11 cases certificates were granted.

2 applications were received from owners of properties after the necessary repairs were executed, and in each case a certificate was granted stating that the premises were in a fit state for human habitation.

MATTERS REPORTED TO THE BOROUGH SURVEYOR.

The following matters were reported to the Borough Surveyor's Department :—

Drains and sewers ...	...	52
Building bye-laws infringements		2
Wastage of water ...	...	6
Accumulations ...	...	10
Other matters ...	...	50

RAT DESTRUCTION.

All complaints of rat infestation have received attention, and the Market, Slaughterhouse, Isolation Hospital, Sewers and the Trostre refuse tip were baited during the year. Baits of various kinds are supplied to applicants at cost price.

FUMIGATIONS.

The number of houses fumigated during the year was 153. The Public Mortuary was cleansed and disinfected on 17 occasions.

The St. John's Ambulance Car was fumigated on 105 occasions after it had been used for the transport of patients to the Isolation Hospital. 87 Public Library books were disinfected. 35 articles of clothing were steam disinfected. Fumigation of 30 school-books and 2 other articles were also carried out.

The following is a statement of the houses fumigated :—

					Wards.			Total.
					1	2	3	
Following	scarlet fever	...	...	...	54	20	24	98
„	diphtheria	...	...	...	10	7	4	21
„	tuberculosis	...	...	...	3	8	3	14
„	other diseases	...	...	...	2	1	3	6
„	dirty and verminous conditions	...	...	...	8	1	5	14
					<hr/> 77	<hr/> 37	<hr/> 39	<hr/> 153

I am, Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. EVANS.

Senior Sanitary Inspector.

Health Department,
Old Town Hall, Llanelly
June, 1936.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.**1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

Premises	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
FACTORIES (Including Factory Laundries) ...	167	6	...
WORKSHOPS (Including Workshop Laundries) ...	71	3	...
WORKPLACES (Other than Outworkers' premises) ...	6	1	...
Total	244	10	...

2.— Defects Found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor	
Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—				
Want of cleanliness	10	10	...	...
Want of ventilation ... ..	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding ... ..	...	...	...	...
Want of drainage of floors ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other nuisances	6	6	...	...
Sanitary accommodation :—				
Insufficient ... ..	...	...	...	...
Unsuitable or defective	1	1	...	...
Not separate for sexes ... ..	...	...	...	...
Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakchouse (s. 101) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Other offences ... ..	...	...	...	...
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops (Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921).				
Total	17	17	...	...

VITAL STATISTICS (1921—1935).

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births			Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District				
		Un-corrected No.	Nett		No.	Rate	Of Non-residents registered in the District	of Residents registered in the District	Under 1 year of age			All ages	
			No.	Rate					No.	Rate per 1,000 nett Births	No.		Rate
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	
1921	37,180	926	926	24.9	427	11.48	32	13	76	82.0	409	11.0	
1922	37,770	803	793	20.9	455	12.04	35	8	64	80.7	428	11.3	
1923	38,250	896	889	23.2	427	11.16	35	17	62	70.8	409	10.7	
1924	38,770	812	812	20.8	489	12.61	49	21	69	85.1	461	11.8	
1925	39,090	800	795	20.3	469	11.99	34	17	69	86.8	452	11.6	
1926	39,580	785	764	19.3	469	11.84	35	17	54	70.6	451	11.4	
1927	39,530	683	680	17.2	465	11.76	34	19	56	82.3	450	11.4	
1928	37,670	663	655	17.3	446	11.83	46	22	36	54.3	422	11.2	
1929	37,830	612	605	16.0	445	11.76	38	12	39	64.4	419	11.0	
1930	37,830†	612	599	15.8	458	12.10	41	23	28	46.7	440	11.6	
1931	38,730†	577	565	14.5	522	13.47	40	20	42	74.3	482	12.4	
1932	38,450	589	561	14.5	476	12.37	49	24	33	58.8	451	11.7	
1933	38,100	561	529	13.8	490	12.86	62	17	35	66.1	445	11.6	
1934	37,900	562	549	14.4	452	11.92	63	17	34	61.9	406	10.7	
1935	37,890	549	518	13.6	488	12.88	62	27	40	77.7	453	11.9	

† Revised population, 38,350.

‡ Census population, 38,416.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN LLANELLY M.B., 1935. (Registrar-General's Short List of Causes of Death).

LOCAL STATISTICS.

Cause of Death	All Ages			All Ages			Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 10	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 & upwards
	All Ages		Total	All Ages		Total											
	M.	F.		M.	F.												
1 Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
2 Measles
3 Scarlet fever
4 Whooping cough
5 Diphtheria
6 Influenza
7 Encephalitis lethargica
8 Cerebro-spinal fever
9 Respiratory tuberculosis
10 Other tuberculosis
11 Syphilis
12 General paralysis of the insane, tabes dorsalis
13 Cancer
14 Diabetes
15 Cerebral hæmorrhage, etc.
16 Heart disease
17 Aneurysm
18 Other circulatory diseases
19 Bronchitis
20 Pneumonia
21 Other respiratory diseases
22 Peptic ulcer
23 Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)
24 Appendicitis
25 Cirrhosis of liver
26 Other liver diseases
27 Other digestive diseases
28 Nephritis
29 Puerperal Sepsis
30 Other puerperal causes
31 Congenital causes, etc.
32 Senility
33 Suicide
34 Other violence
35 Other defined causes
36 Ill-defined causes
All Causes

All Causes

88

90

78

55

29

28

27

8

4

5

40

452

209

243

453

209

244

Report of the School Medical Officer for the Year 1935.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1935 on the work of the School Medical Service.

I have asked Dr. Jean C. Watson, Assistant School Medical Officer, to prepare certain portions of this Report.

A Report by Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Sister, is also incorporated in the Report. This work continues to produce good results and many children who might have developed permanent deformities have had these corrected in the early stages and in consequence will not suffer any handicap in the future. This scheme is a demonstration of the excellent results that may be obtained by mutual co-operation with the County Authority.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

L. W. POLE,

School Medical Officer.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

OLD TOWN HALL, LLANELLY,

June, 1936.

SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Staff:

School Medical Officer : L. W. POLE, M.B. (Edin.), D.P.H.

Assistant S.M.O. : J. C. WATSON, M.B. (Belfast), D.P.H.

Eye Specialist : (Part-time) J. J. HEALY, M.B. (Edin.)

Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist : T. WILLIAMS, F.R.C.S. (Edin.)

Consultant Orthopaedic Specialist : A. O. PARKER, F.R.C.S.

Dental Surgeon : T. E. MATHIAS, L.R.C.P. & S. (Edin.),
L.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow), L.D.S., R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Nurses : N. Smith, M. Hopkins ;
M. C. Jones, G. Greene, G. M. Roberts (also Health
Visitors).

Dental Attendant : Miss M. E. Williams.

Chief Clerk : M. E. Smith.

Clerk : W. J. Symmons.

Medical Inspection Arrangements.—The Board of Education require the medical inspection of all children in public elementary schools as soon as possible in the twelve months following —

- (a) their admission to public elementary schools, and
- (b) their attaining the age of eight years, and
- (c) their attaining the age of 12 years.

The Local Education Authority must also make arrangements, subject to the sanction of the Board of Education, for attending to the health and physical condition of children, including —

- (a) the following-up of cases of defect found in the course of medical inspection ;
- (b) the detection and prevention of uncleanness ;
- (c) the medical treatment of defect of eyes, and teeth, minor ailments and enlarged tonsils and adenoids.

Besides the “ routine ” groups of children, special inspection was made of children brought to the notice of the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers, school nurses and parents.

Number of Children on Registers, and Average Attendance.—

For the year ended 31st March, 1936 :—

- (a) the number of children on the school registers was 6016
- (b) the average attendance for the year was ... 5316
- (c) the percentage attendance for the year was ... 88.36

The number of schools in the town is 11, made up of eight Boys' Departments, eight Girls' Departments, six Infants' Departments and three Mixed Schools—25 Departments in all.

The total number of children inspected at "routine" examinations was 1802. This number was made up of—

541 entrants—272 boys, 269 girls.

539 intermediates—245 boys, 294 girls.

601 leavers—321 boys, 280 girls.

121 other ages—69 boys, 52 girls.

Special medical inspections numbered 576. These examinations related mainly to children who had formerly been inspected as routine cases, and the examinations were in the nature of following-up.

Inspection Clinic. This clinic is open weekly in the forenoons of Tuesday and Wednesday for the examination of children referred to the School Medical Officer by head teachers, attendance officers and parents. The total number of children who attended during the year was 337, exclusive of 504 children who were examined in regard to their fitness to attend the School Camp.

The number of re-inspections was 290.

The average number of children who attended the Clinic on each of the two days was 10.

REVIEW OF FACTS DISCLOSED BY MEDICAL INSPECTION.

Height and Weight.—The tables appended give the number of children at each year of age and the average height and weight. The heights are given in inches and centimetres, and the weights in pounds and kilograms.

HEIGHTS AND WEIGHTS.

Boys.

Age	No. examined	Heights (average)		Weights (average)	
		Inches	Centimetres	Pounds	Kilograms
3	25	38.14	96.87	33.98	15.42
4	124	39.76	100.99	37.60	17.07
5	88	41.97	106.59	40.19	18.24
6	35	43.25	109.85	42.74	19.40
7	1	50.00	127.00	56.50	25.65
8	245	48.44	123.03	54.60	24.78
9	57	48.92	124.25	57.27	26.00
10	8	52.50	133.35	65.56	29.76
11	3	53.00	134.62	68.16	30.94
12	199	55.30	140.46	75.51	34.28
13	111	57.27	145.46	83.79	38.04
14	11	59.77	151.81	96.93	44.00

Girls.

Age	No. examined	Heights (average)		Weights (average)	
		Inches	Centimetres	Pounds	Kilograms
3	35	38.12	96.82	33.57	15.24
4	122	38.89	98.78	35.74	16.22
5	73	41.76	106.07	39.46	17.91
6	39	43.12	109.52	41.75	18.95
7	...	...	...	...	...
8	294	47.95	121.79	52.67	23.91
9	44	49.74	126.33	59.00	26.78
10	6	53.33	135.45	67.08	30.45
11	2	55.75	141.60	85.00	38.59
12	149	56.26	142.90	79.21	35.96
13	123	58.78	149.30	90.67	41.16
14	8	58.75	149.22	91.59	41.58

Clothing.—"Fair"—101 children—5.6 per cent. (1934—3.28 per cent.).

"Bad"—8 children—0.44 per cent. (1934—0.26 per cent.).

Footgear.—"Fair"—60 children—3.33 per cent. (1934—2.14 per cent.).

"Bad"—27 children—1.49 per cent. (1934—1.47 per cent.).

Clothing and footgear vary little from that of last year—if anything, there is a change for the better. Both "Fair" groups show an increase, but unfortunately, this can also be said of the "Bad" groups, particularly in the case of clothing.

Uncleanliness.—Body : Boys, 26 (2.86 per cent.).
Girls, 2 (0.22 per cent.).

Vermin—Hair : Boys, 31 (3.42 per cent.).
Girls, 173 (19.33 per cent.).

Regarding uncleanliness there is an all round improvement as far as the girls are concerned. In the case of the boys this improvement applies only to the heads.

Just as a clean healthy throat prevents the entrance of germs into the body, so does an unbroken healthy skin. Cleanliness, therefore, is one of the first steps towards strengthening a child's resistance against disease.

In addition to the routine medical inspection, periodical visits are paid to the schools by the school nurses, who examine all the children in regard to cleanliness. Records are kept of these inspections by the school nurses. Where verminous conditions are found, the parents are notified, and they are instructed in regard to the measures that should be adopted to free the hair from vermin.

Nutrition.				<u>1935</u>		<u>1934</u>	<u>1933</u>
Excellent	...	82	4.5 %	...	...	...	...
Normal	...	1221	67.7%	Good	74.9%	76.3%	
Slightly subnormal		429	23.8%	Fair	22.6%	20.3%	
Bad	...	70	3.8%	Bad	2.5%	3.4%	

The above statistics are somewhat surprising in view of the fact that the scheme for supplying children with cow's milk has now been in operation for over a year. However, Llanelly is not the only area showing an apparent increase in subnormal nutrition as the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education in his Annual Report for the year 1934 draws attention to several places

similarly affected. The exact state of nutrition of a child is very difficult to ascertain as there are no definite standards by which it can be judged. The usual method at present is to estimate first the general well being of the child, and this taken in conjunction with the general medical examination decides to which group the child belongs.

It is a well known fact that the standards adopted by Medical Officers may vary, and this in part, may be responsible for the above figures, also it must be borne in mind that the malnourished child is sometimes found amongst the well-to-do. Invariably these children do not have milk in school either because they have been pampered and do not care for milk or the parent thinks the child's diet is quite sufficient. Only when all those children who require milk in school are having it and when proper attention is paid to the diet can one hope to see an improvement in nutrition. In this connection mention must be made of the great consumption of remedies advertised to promote the growth and development of children. They are stated to contain the vitamins A,B, C, etc. ; and considerable quantities of these remedies are given to children under the impression too often that these preparations can take the place of an ordinary balanced diet. It cannot be stressed too strongly that such preparations cannot replace regular meals which if prepared intelligently contain all the vitamins that are required. An excess of vitamins given in concentrated mixtures may even be harmful and exert a poisonous effect upon children. There is no doubt that there is a great deal of ignorance on the part of parents in regard to the right kind of food that children should receive.

From the Annual Report of the Chief Medical Officer of the Board of Education for the year 1933, the following extract is taken :—

“ Malnutrition is not a condition with well defined signs and symptoms and this makes its recognition difficult when the degree of malnutrition is not great There are at present no satisfactory objective or physical tests or criteria by which the state of nutrition of an individual can be determined No constant relation has been found between the family income and health, but a fairly definite correlation was found between health and parental efficiency Lowered parental efficiency may manifest itself in unwise spending of money, the choice of improper and badly cooked food or in excessive wastage of food or other commodities, or it may be reflected in the inadequate general care and cleanliness of the children.”

Skin Diseases.—111 cases, 6.15%.

Eye Diseases.—

Blepharitis : 15 children—0.83% (8 boys, 7 girls).

Squint : 26 children—1.44%.

Corneal opacities : 2 children.

Defective Vision.—The following table shows the results of the examination of 1261 children :—

Defective Vision	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
(1) Both eyes normal	590	565	1,155	91.6
(2) One eye normal ; one eye slightly defective	8	18	26	2.0
(3) One eye normal, one eye very defective	25	23	48	3.9
(4) Both eyes slightly defective ...	4	8	12	0.9
(5) One eye slightly defective ; one eye very defective ...	...	4	4	0.3
(6) Both eyes very defective ...	8	8	16	1.3
Totals	635	626	1,261	100.0

1 and 2 are classed as “ good ” vision—93.6 per cent. ; 3 and 4 as “ fair ” vision—4.8 per cent. ; and 5 and 6 as “ bad ” vision—1.6 per cent.

Defective Hearing.—Two children—0.1 per cent. (one boy and one girl) had markedly defective hearing, the whispering test being used ; 14 children had ear disease, nine of these had disease of the internal ear.

Nose and Throat.—Enlarged tonsils of moderate degree, 281 children—15.5 per cent. (123 boys, 158 girls).

Enlarged tonsils of marked degree, 36 children—2.0 per cent. (14 boys, 22 girls).

Tonsils and adenoids present together, 14 children—0.7 per cent. (9 boys, 5 girls).

Defective Speech.—14 children, 0.7 per cent.

Heart and Circulation.—Organic disease of heart—seven children, 0.3 per cent. ; functional disease of heart—172 children, 9.5 per cent. ; anaemia—47 children, 2.6 per cent.

Rickets.—82 children (41 boys and 41 girls) showed some signs of deformity resulting from this disease.

Special Examinations.—The chief conditions discovered were :—

Skin Diseases	...	...	...	...	38
Eye Diseases	...	...	...	...	25
Defective Vision and Squint	...	...	...	...	104
Organic Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	30
Anaemia	...	...	...	...	210
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	4
Chorea	...	...	...	...	18

Vaccination.

Vaccination	Boys	Girls	Total	Per cent.
Vaccinated ...	617	584	1,201	66.6
Not Vaccinated ...	290	311	601	33.4

Previous History of Infectious Diseases.

	Measles		Whooping Cough		Chicken Pox		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys ...	633	69.7	432	47.6	300	33.0	39	4.3	46	5.0
Girls ...	648	72.4	452	50.5	341	38.1	51	5.6	54	6.0
Total ...	1281	71.0	884	49.0	641	35.0	90	5.0	100	5.5

TREATMENT OF DEFECTS FOUND AT MEDICAL INSPECTION.

School Clinic.—The average daily attendance was 50. The attendance ranged between 30 and 60 on the days when the schools were open. During all holidays the clinic is open for treatment.

When the condition of a child is such that general treatment is indicated remedies such as Cod Liver Oil and Malt Extract are provided. In necessitous cases no charge is made, but the free issue of these preparations is comparatively infrequent.

The following Table gives a summary of the work of the School Clinic :—

Treatment of Minor Ailments.

Condition	No. of cases under treatment on 1st January	Total No. of Cases	Total Attendances	Average Attendances per Child	Cured	Improved	Not Improved	Under Treatment at end of Year	Remarks
Ringworm : Head	1	38	38.0	1	...	...	...	...
Body	6	93	15.5	6	...	...	...	...
Scabies	8	119	14.8	8	...	...	...	...
Impetigo	161	1834	11.3	161	...	...	...	...
Minor Injuries	374	2656	7.1	374	...	...	...	...
Septic Sores	698	6913	9.9	698	...	...	...	...
Vermin : Head	16	214	13.3	16	...	...	...	...
Other Skin Diseases	24	228	9.5	24	...	...	...	...
Ear Disease
Eye Disease	24	171	7.1	23	1*	...	...	...
Miscellaneous	2	18	9.0	2	...	...	...	...
Total	1314	12284	9.3	1313	1*	...	...	...

* One case referred to eye specialist.

Defective Vision.—Children are examined at the Eye Clinic after being referred to the Eye Specialist by the School Medical Officer.

Referred to the Eye Specialist	Examined by Eye Specialist	Spectacles prescribed and obtained		Spectacles prescribed but not yet obtained	Other treatment than Spectacles	Awaiting Examination
		At cost of E.C.	At cost of Parent			
175	175	13	107	26	22*	—

* In seven cases no treatment was advised.

In spite of the facilities available for those children suffering from defective vision, there are still a number who do not wear glasses, either after having them prescribed, or because they have been lost or damaged. The "following-up" of these cases is carried out by the school nurses, and also by means of special inspections. Yet, with all these reminders there are parents who take the responsibility of their child's eyesight much too lightly.

In the great majority of cases parents do not take advantage of the arrangement whereby spectacles are obtained through the Education Committee at a cost of 6s. 6d. These spectacles are fitted with a strong steel frame, but the imitation tortoise shell variety is preferred presumably because they look better. They are, however, more expensive but obtainable on the instalment plan; they are more easily broken and require more frequent repairs than those supplied through the scheme of the Education Committee.

Dull or Backward Children.—There are four classes for dull or backward children, two classes for boys and two for girls. The classes for boys are in Old Road and Lakefield Boys' Schools, those for girls in Market Street and Lakefield Girls' Schools. The following tables show the number of children examined during 1935 :—

	Boys	Girls
Transferred from special to ordinary class ...	4	9
Consent to transfer from ordinary to special class not obtained	3	2
Retention in ordinary class recommended ...	17	9
	—	—
	24	20
	—	—
Number of children in special class at end of 1935 :—		
Transferred from ordinary to special class ...	6	11
Already in special class and retention recommended	17	20
	—	—
	23	31
	—	—
Withdrawal from special class due to "over age"	2	2
Referred for mental tests under Juvenile Offenders Act	2	—
Unfit for any class	1	—
Re-examinations	6	4
	—	—
	11	6
	—	—

Altogether 115 examinations were made during the year—58 boys and 57 girls.

The above classification explains itself with perhaps one exception, namely, the group "Retention in ordinary class recommended." This group comprises three sub-groups:—

- (a) Those children who mentally are fit for special class education but because of age (12-14 years), are retained in ordinary class.
- (b) Those children who are not so backward that special class education is necessary.
- (c) Those children who have been transferred from special to ordinary class, and are re-examined as to their fitness to remain there.

In group (a) are to be found those children whose parents have previously refused either to have their children mentally examined, or to allow them to have special class education.

In group (b) we have, almost one might say, borderline cases, that is to say, the child who appears backward in the ordinary class, but after mental tests is found to be very little below average, in other words, the lazy, inattentive, non-ambitious child to be found in every school.

Group (c). Very seldom, if ever, has one of these children to be transferred back to the special class. In fact the reverse is what is found. The special training the child has had makes it possible for him to hold his own with the other children; added to this we have the stimulus of new companions and new surroundings.

The special classes continue to show good results and one has only to examine these children from time to time to realize how difficult and arduous is the task of the teacher, and how much can be accomplished in a short space of time. Her work requires endless patience and perseverance to produce these results.

Once again therefore I wish to record the very excellent manner in which the teachers have carried out their duties.

Notification of Feeble-minded and Other Children.—Three cases (one boy, two girls) were notified to the Local Authority, the County Council, under the Mental Deficiency Regulations, 1928, during the year.

Dental Treatment.—The School Dentist submits the following table, showing the number of children dealt with and the nature

of the work done for the routine age groups. An analysis of the figures shows, in the main, a result similar to that of last year but with one gratifying difference, namely the percentage of teeth filled to that of teeth extracted. It shows for the first time since the scheme has been in operation that for the ages 11 and 12 more teeth have been filled than extracted.

In addition to the Routine age groups, 294 "Specials" were attended to during the year.

Age	No. Inspected	No. found to require treatment	Number treated	Teeth Filled	Teeth Extracted	Percentage of Teeth filled to Teeth extracted.
6	372	341—91.6%	266—78.0%	71	713	9.9%
7	489	421—86.0%	324—76.9%	135	853	16.7%
8	532	443—83.4%	340—76.7%	243	855	28.4%
9	506	438—86.5%	399—91.0%	252	648	38.8%
10	524	383—73.0%	331—86.4%	189	543	34.8%
11	572	468—81.8%	387—82.6%	211	202	104.4%
12	419	233—55.5%	188—80.6%	165	205	80.4%
All ages	3414	2727—79.8%	2235—81.9%	1266	4019	31.5%

Orthopaedics.—I referred in my Report for the year 1933 to the Scheme of the Carmarthenshire Education Committee for the after-care and treatment of children suffering from crippling conditions. Provision was made for the inclusion of other Authorities in this Scheme and both the Llanelly Maternity and Child Welfare Committee and the Education Committee decided to co-operate with the County Education Committee.

The annual charge by the latter Committee was £2 10s. 0d. per annum per child that came under the Scheme. This fee, as the result of experience, was reduced to £2 2s. 0d., as from 1st January, 1935.

Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Nurse, attends at the Centre, in the Old Town Hall, on Thursday and Friday of every week to give the children the treatment required. Details of this will be found in the tabular statement which she has furnished to me. The orthopaedic scheme has proved to be one of the most successful yet undertaken in the Borough, and some of the results have been dramatic in their effects. Miss Thomas is extremely

painstaking in carrying out her duties and the work accomplished by her in the Centre has been highly appreciated by the parents of the children. Some parents still give trouble and it is difficult to get them to realize that only persistent attention to instructions and regular attendance at the Centre will be of any avail in the correction of deformities, etc.

Three visits were paid during the year by Mr. A. O. Parker, F.R.C.S., the Orthopaedic Surgeon under the Scheme, and 80 individual children were seen by him. Every child is carefully examined and instructions are given regarding future treatment.

The Scheme does not include hospital treatment of children who are the subjects of deformities, etc. The cost of this is borne by the Education Committee or the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee as the case may be. Children requiring hospital treatment are admitted into the Prince of Wales' Hospital. This may be advised when the Orthopaedic Surgeon visits the Llanelly Centre or they may be referred to him by me in the intervals between visits.

In 1935 five children received treatment in the Prince of Wales' Hospital. The fee, originally fixed at £2 2s. 0d. per week, was reduced to £1 12s. 6d. in February, 1934, and further reduced to £1 11s. 6d. in March, 1935. In 1936 it was found necessary to increase the fee and from 1st April, the fee has been fixed at £1 15s. 0d. per week.

The cost of orthopaedic treatment for the year ended 31st December, 1935, was as follows :—

	£	s	d.
Hospital Maintenance fees (five children) .	86	16	0
Appliances, etc. (34 children) ...	56	6	1
After-care supervision (72 children) ...	117	15	6
Total ...	£260	17	7

The following cases were under treatment during the year :—

Paralysis :				Congenital Deformities :			
Legs	11			Feet	7		
Arms and legs ...	1			Hip	1		
Arms and spine ...	1			Neck	1		
Spastic :				Infective Conditions :			
Diplegia	1			Legs	2		
Hemiplegia	3			Hip	1		
Monoplegia	1			Rickets :			
Obstetrical :				Renal	1		
Shoulder	1			Chest	3		

Traumatic :				Legs	...	...	4
Leg	...	...	2	Spine	...	...	2
Neck	...	...	1	Static or Postural :			
Arm	...	...	1	Feet and Legs	...	...	15
Miscellaneous :				Spine	...	...	6
Feet	...	...	4				
Legs	...	...	1				
Neck	...	...	1				
				Total	...	...	72

Miss M. G. Thomas, the Orthopaedic Sister, who attends at the Centre has submitted the following Report on the work accomplished during the year :—

“ I beg to submit my Report on the work in connection with your orthopaedic cases during 1935. It is with great pleasure that I first say that the Orthopaedic Scheme continues to work extremely well and that the majority of parents are highly appreciative of what is done for their children.

172 orthopaedic sessions were held at your Clinic, and a summary of your cases is as follows :—

	Education Committee	M. & C.W. Committee
Number of individual children under Scheme on 1st January, 1936	36	21
Number of new cases during the year	28	20
Total individual cases	64	41
Number of children withdrawn from Scheme [Cured, 10 (E.C.) ; 1 (M.C.W.) ; refused treatment, 1 (M.C.W.)]...	10	2
Number of cases transferred to Scheme	8*	...
Number of cases transferred from Scheme ... ..	...	9†
Number of cases under Scheme on 31st December, 1935 ...	62	30
Total number of individual cases dealt with during 1935 ...	72‡	41
Number of attendances made at Clinic	1,097	373

* Includes seven cases transferred from M. & C. W., and one case from the Carmarthenshire County Education Committee.

† Seven cases transferred to Education Committee, 2 cases transferred to Carmarthenshire Education Committee.

‡ Includes 10 cases withdrawn before end of year.

The net number of children on the register on 31st December, 1934, was for the Education Committee 36, and for the M. & C.W. Committee 21. The corresponding numbers in the 31st December, 1935, were 62 and 30, an increase respectively, of 26 and 9.

There is little doubt that the arrangements for the ascertainment of the more severe crippling defects in the Borough have been thorough and efficient, and the number of cases of severe crippling outside the Scheme must be very few.

There are also many cases of minor deformities being attended to. These minor cases cannot be regarded as "cripples," but they are nevertheless suffering from postural or static defects, from faulty body mechanics, and derive benefit from supervision and exercises at the Clinic. I must stress the importance of treating children with minor orthopaedic defects. For example, a child with such a common and minor deformity as flat feet can, in later life, be handicapped quite as much as a child with a more apparent and ugly deformity and may even be subject to greater pain and discomfort. Some cases of flat feet have pain in the early stages due to the dropping of the internal longitudinal arch of the foot with the consequent alteration of the position of the bones, and strain on the ligaments. Because these children complain of pain the parents have them attended to, but so very often flat feet are unaccompanied by pain and pass unnoticed by parents until discovered at the school medical inspections.

At the Clinic, cases of flat feet are given a set of exercises which develop the arches, small muscles of the feet, and also the calf muscles. Exercises alone are, however, insufficient. It is necessary for the shoes to be altered so that the feet can be maintained in a corrected position and one of relaxation for the muscles and ligaments concerned. The shoe alterations depend upon the severity of the flat foot. Some cases require to have only the heels raised a little on the inner borders while others have the heels and soles raised.

In the severe congenital types of flat feet discovered amongst school children leg irons are sometimes necessary in addition to shoe alterations. If these congenital cases were treated in infancy the feet could first of all have been treated in plaster in an over-corrected position, followed by the shoe alterations and exercises when the child was old enough. This treatment usually ensures normal feet by the time school age is attained.

Parents cannot always appreciate that it is important that children should constantly wear their altered shoes, which, of course, are prescribed for other orthopaedic conditions as well as flat feet, *e.g.*, claw feet, knock knees, metatarsus varus. Frequently mothers bring their children to the Clinic in unaltered shoes. They explain that they are the "best ones" and as they are only worn on Sundays would like to keep them without alterations, but that all the every-day shoes are altered; thus they undo on Sunday what they have been correcting all the week. Eventually

they are convinced of the necessity for the alteration of all shoes. The children who have to wear gym. shoes at school have special insoles made with alterations sewn on them so that the corrected position is still maintained.

In proportion to the defect more can really be done for the majority of cases of minor orthopaedic defects than for those with severe defects. Difficulty is frequently experienced in convincing parents as to this and of the necessity for the regular attendance of such cases at the Clinic. Most minor deformities can be completely cured whereas in the majority of severe deformities one can only hope for improvement and in very bad cases, where there can be no improvement (these cases are very few), we can only hope to prevent the deformity from becoming worse. Undoubtedly the main object of orthopaedic work is "prevention" and it would be well if some parents realised the importance of loose clothing, stockings which are big enough, and broad good fitting shoes. So many claw feet can be traced to constant wearing of stockings which are a size too small or shoes which cramp the feet. The majority of our crippling conditions are occasioned by the violation of some law of health.

Last summer there was a very mild outbreak of Infantile Paralysis. One affected child in your area came under the Orthopaedic Scheme almost immediately. The paralysis was fairly extensive and the child was admitted to the Prince of Wales' Hospital, Cardiff, within a few days. Two home visits were made by me to this case.

Attendances at the Clinic have on the whole been very good. There are, inevitably, some cases in which pressure is necessary and the worst cases seem to be those in which a grandparent exerts an influence over the child and parents.

Treatment undertaken for Llanelly Borough cases during the year comprised :—

	Education Committee	M. & C. W. Committee	Total
Manipulations	539	275	814
Plasters applied	9	16	25
Plasters re-inforced	10	6	16
Number of plaster casts	2	...	2
Number of individual cases received remedial exercises	28	3	31
Number of individual cases massaged ...	2	2	4

Classes are arranged for exercises cases, one for girls, and another for boys. The following are some of the different types of defects for which exercises are given: flat feet, rickety chests, infantile paralysis, spastic paralysis, scoliosis, torticollis.

Eighty cases (49 Education Committee, 31 M. & C. W. Committee) were examined by Mr. Parker, the visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon, who made three visits to your Clinic during the year. Six Education Committee cases were advised in-patient hospital treatment.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks for your kindness, encouragement, and support at all times, and to your staff for their co-operation and assistance."

Treatment of Enlarged Tonsils and Adenoids.—In my Report for 1933, page 76, I referred to this subject as follows:—

"The treatment of these conditions received the consideration of the Education Committee, and eventually a scheme was prepared and submitted to the Board of Education for their approval and sanction. This was obtained just before the end of the year. The scheme provides for the selection by the School Medical Officer of cases requiring operative treatment who will be referred for the necessary treatment to the Specialist Surgeon, Dr. Thomas Williams, F.R.C.S. (Edin.). Payment will be made according to the following scale:—

For a session of 4 to 6 cases ... £5 5s. 0d.

For a session of 1 to 3 cases ... £1 11s. 6d. per case

These charges include the anaesthetist's fee.

Minor operations will be charged at the rate of 10s. 6d. per case if no anaesthetic is required. If an anaesthetic is necessary the charge will be £1 11s. 6d., including the anaesthetist's fee.

A further payment of 10s. per night per case will be made for stay overnight at the General Hospital or the Goring Road Nursing Home."

18 cases received treatment through this scheme during the year.

In connection with the Workmen's Medical Scheme now in operation in the town the children of subscribers to the scheme are eligible for treatment by the Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist. In these cases there is no record available of the treatment given but in all cases the children are followed up to see whether treatment has been provided for them. The number of children who received treatment under the Medical Scheme was 73,

Milk in Schools.—The scheme for the supply of milk to school children is now in full operation. The milk is supplied in sealed bottles and straws are provided so that the bottles need not be opened by the children. One third of a pint is supplied during the forenoon and afternoon sessions to every child to whom it is given free, but only once a day to those who pay for the milk. The cost to them is $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a third of a pint. The number of children who were receiving milk during the year was 3170, of whom 995 obtained it free of charge. During school holidays arrangements were made for the children to receive the milk.

On application at the child's school a parent can receive a form so that particulars of income, number of children in the family, rent, etc. is entered. Milk is supplied free in accordance with a scale of income drawn up by the Education Committee. Two firms supply the milk to the schools in practically equal proportions—the Llanelly and District Farmers Supply Co. and Mr. G. Bowen, Cwmbach. The first supplies pasteurised milk and the other ordinary milk of Grade "A" quality.

Periodically one comes across cases where the children will not take the milk, the excuses generally given being that it is cold or it does not agree with the children and makes them sick, etc.

School children who are unable to attend school because of illness or other valid reason and who, at these times would benefit by receiving milk are barred from obtaining it as the Board of Education Regulations stipulate that the milk must be consumed upon the school premises.

Physical Training.—Since the resignation of Mr. Thomas Davies, the Physical Training Organiser, the post has remained unfilled. In the beginning of 1936, an attempt was made, on the suggestion of the Board of Education, to try and co-operate with the County Council in a joint scheme for the appointment of two Organisers—man and woman—but this was for the time being rejected by the County Council. Although all teachers appointed by an Education Authority have received instruction in physical training there is need for a co-ordinating head of this work if uniform results are to be expected and if the standard already reached is to be maintained.

Bacteriological Examinations.

Number of swabs examined for diphtheria ... 68

The numbers in this statement are included in those given on page 7.

SCHOOL CAMP.

In 1935, the Pendine School Camp was again occupied by children from other Local Education Authorities of South Wales, who were in residence at the Camp from the beginning of May till the end of September with the exception of four weeks in August when it was used by children attending the Llanelly Borough Schools.

1,493 children, equally divided between boys and girls, came from other South Wales districts and 264 children were sent from Llanelly. Each contingent of the children remained at the Camp for two weeks.

Very little illness occurred among the children but the services of the Camp Nurse, Miss Owen, were very often required for the treatment of such minor conditions as cuts, bruises, sunburn, etc. As a precautionary measure children were sometimes isolated in cubicles adjoining the Nurse's quarters.

The usual camp activities were carried on, games, bathing, walks, etc.

Under the supervision of Mr. D. J. Bowen, the Camp Director, the work at the camp was conducted with great smoothness and with the best goodwill of all the assistants sent by the various Local Education Authorities.

The sanitary work of the camp was efficiently done and there was no evidence of any nuisance in the disposal of excreta. The ground used for this purpose is ideal as there is complete destruction of all the deposit in the trench in a few months, only a fine mould remaining.

The filters for soapy and greasy water worked well and gave no trouble.

The Llanelly children in August were quite fortunate in regard to weather conditions and there is no doubt that they greatly benefited by the ample diet and the fresh air conditions.

The Annual Cricket Match in August between the Camp boys and the team of boys from Laugharne proved as usual a great attraction, the Llanelly boys winning by a handsome margin. The success of this annual event owes much to the keen interest taken in it by the Vicar of Laugharne, the Rev. Mr. S. B. Williams, a member of the County Council, who invariably is present on the day of the match.

The following table shows the number of children sent to the Camp by each Local Education Authority (excluding Llanelly) :

Aberdare	110	Glamorgan County ...	351
Abertillery	109	Merthyr	230
Brecon	88	Pontypridd	110
Carmarthenshire ...	88	Rhondda	308
Ebbw Vale	99		
		Total ...	1,493

Cost per child for two weeks—£1 3s. 5½d.

The net charges incidental to the Camp during the stay of the Llanelly children amounted to £320 19s. 1d. After allowing for Government grant, rent received from Local Education Authorities for the use of the Camp, the net cost of the Camp to the Llanelly Education Authority for the year was £230 3s. 7d., equal to less than a ½d. rate.

Medical Examination of Teachers.—Nine teachers were medically examined on appointment to a school and were found fit for duty.

Juvenile Employment.—Regarding the question of fitness for future employment, a new system has now been adopted. Special cards have been used indicating what particular types of work are unsuitable in the case of individual children. These cards are marked at the last medical inspection and may be revised later if a further special examination is found necessary. When the children leave school the cards are then transferred to the Labour Exchange.

Prevention of Cruelty to Children.—I should like to refer to the useful assistance which I frequently obtain from Inspector James, R.S.P.C.C. In difficult cases he supplements the work of the school nurses and in this way gives great help in the following up of children who either require treatment or whose parents need some stimulation to continue regular treatment. He pays frequent visits to the School Clinic to ascertain whether he can give assistance and often brings cases to my notice of children who require attention, *e.g.*, orthopaedic cases.

SANITARY CONDITION OF SCHOOLS.

All the elementary schools were inspected during the year. The programme of work referred to in my Annual Report for 1934, page 79, has been carried out.

The whole of this work is set out in tabular form,

Maintenance and Replacements.

Bigyn Boys' School	...	Renewal of 100 hat and coat hooks, including repairs and staining existing hat and coat rails.
Bigyn Girls' School	...	Re-tiling Entrance Lobby (20 ft. x 5 ft.). Demolishing and Re-constructing of Chimney Stack.
Bigyn Infant School	.	Internal—colouring walls.
Copperworks Infant School	...	Re-plastering and colouring walls of three classrooms.
Lakefield Infant School		Re-slating coal-house—1½ sq. yds.
Market Street Girls' School	...	Colouring walls (Part of). External Painting. Improvements to Gas service.
Old Road Boys' School		Repairs to roof of entrance Lobbies (No. 2.)
Prospect Place School	...	Colouring walls and painting corridor dadoes (Special Class). Painting walls of Domestic Science Centre.
Church of England Mixed School	...	Internal colouring walls and varnishing woodwork.
Church of England Infant School	...	Internal colouring walls and varnishing woodwork.
Coleshill Central Boys' School	...	Re-slating roof of lavatory, 46 ft. x 18 ft. Internal colouring walls and painting and varnishing woodwork.
Coleshill Central Girls' School	...	Re-slating roof of lavatory, 25 ft. x 18 ft. Internal colouring walls and painting and varnishing woodwork. Re-arrangement of cold water supply in Chemistry Laboratory.
Stebonheath Central Girls' School	...	Internal painting, walls of Laundry. New Gas Cooker in Domestic Science Centre.
General	...	New Grates.

Alterations and Additions to School Buildings.

Bigyn Boys' School	...	New Fireplace and Stack. Roof lights.
Bigyn Girls' School	...	Internal lavatory (staff).
Old Road Boys' School		Blinding and rolling new playground. Demolition of six W.C.'s and re-erection in new position,

A further programme of work has been prepared for the year 1936. This concerns both maintenance and improvement.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	541
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	539
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	601
Total						1681
...						
Number of other Routine Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	121
Grand Total						1802

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	1417
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	290
				<hr/>
Total	...	...	...	1707

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

PRESCRIBED GROUPS :

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	108
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	99
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	97
Total (Prescribed Groups)						304
Other Routine Inspections						22
Grand Total						326

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection in the year ended 31st December, 1935.

Defect or Disease		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	...	...	...	...
	(2) Body ...	1	...	1	...
	(3) Scabies ...	3	...	2	...
	(4) Impetigo ...	14	...	2	...
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	93	...	33	...
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...		111	...	38	...
Eye	(6) Blepharitis ...	15	...	8	...
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	2	...	7	...
	(8) Keratitis ...	...	...	...	...
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	...	2	...	...
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	8	...	10	...
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)		25	2	25	...
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	80	26	87	9
	(12) Squint ...	17	9	8	...
	(13) Defective Hearing .	2	...	...	...
	(14) Otitis Media ...	9	...	9	...
	(15) Other Ear Diseases .	5	...	3	...
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	36	...	76	...
	(17) Adenoids only ...	1	...	5	...
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	14	...	25	...
	(19) Other Conditions ...	...	283	...	303
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...		...	278	...	100
(21) Defective Speech ...		...	14	...	6
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :				
	(22) Organic ...	7	...	30	...
	(23) Functional ...	...	172	...	110
	(24) Anaemia ...	47	...	3	207

TABLE II.—continued.

Defect or Disease		Routine Inspections		Special Inspections	
		No. of Defects		No. of Defects	
		Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Lungs	{ (25) Bronchitis	78	...	49	...
	{ (26) Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases ...	...	4	...	12
	{ Pulmonary :—				
	{ (27) Definite	1	...	4	...
	{ (28) Suspected ... ..	...	4	...	4
Tuber- culosis	{ Non-Pulmonary :—				
	{ (29) Glands	1	...	1	...
	{ (30) Bones and Joints ...	1	...	...	...
	{ (31) Skin ... ..	...	...	...	...
	{ (32) Other Forms ... ..	...	...	1	...
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32) .		2	...	2	...
Nervous System	{ (33) Epilepsy	3	...	6	...
	{ (34) Chorea	3	...	18	...
	{ (35) Other Conditions ...	...	4	...	1
Deformities	{ (36) Rickets ... ..	...	82	...	6
	{ (37) Spinal Curvature ...	...	1	...	1
	{ (38) Other Forms ... ..	...	9	...	24
(39) Other Defects and Diseases excluding Une cleanliness and Dental Diseases ... ..		...	45	...	11 ^a
TOTAL		441	933	388	90 ^c

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups	Number of Children Inspected	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants	541	26	4.8	368	68.0	116	21.4	31	5.7
Second Age-group	539	21	3.9	334	62.0	169	31.3	15	2.7
Third Age-group	601	26	4.3	439	73.0	118	19.6	18	3.0
Other Routine Inspections ...	121	9	7.4	80	66.1	26	21.4	6	5.0
TOTAL	1802	82	4.5	1221	67.7	429	23.8	70	3.8

TABLE III.

Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

Blind Children	Suitable for training in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total ... ..	...	...
Partially Blind Children	Suitable for training in a School for blind children.	At Certified Schools for the Blind At Certified Schools for the partially Blind At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total ... ..	...	1
Deaf Children	Suitable for training in a School for the deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total ... ..	...	...
Partially Deaf Children	Suitable for training in a School for the partially deaf.	At Certified Schools for the Deaf At Certified Schools for the partially Deaf At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total ... ..	...	...
Mentally Defective Children	Feebleminded	At Certified Schools for Mentally Defective Children At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total	27	27
Epileptic Children	Suffering from severe epilepsy	At Certified Special Schools At Public Elementary Schools At other Institutions At no School or Institution Total ... ..	...	...

TABLE III.—continued.
Physically Defective Children.

A—Tuber- culous Children	Pulmonary tubercu- losis (including pleura and intra- thoracic glands)	At Certified Special Schools	9
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	9	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
	Non-pulmonary tu- berculosis	At Certified Special Schools	31
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	24	
		At other Institutions	...	5	
		At no School or Institution	...	2	
		Total	...	...
B—Delicate Children	...	At Certified Special Schools	29
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	29	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
C—Crippled Children	...	At Certified Special Schools	21
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	20	
		At other Institutions	...	1	
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
D—Heart Disease	...	At Certified Special Schools	2
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	2	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...

CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM MULTIPLE DEFECTS.

T.B. Foot and Crippling of Leg	...	At Certified Special Schools
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
Epilepsy and Spastic Paralysis	...	At Certified Special Schools	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
Partial Deafness and Flat Foot	...	At Certified Special Schools	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...
Partial Blindness and Feeble- minded	...	At Certified Special Schools	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	...
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	1	
		Total	...	...
Feeble-minded and Flat Foot	...	At Certified Special Schools	1
		At Public Elementary Schools	...	1	
		At other Institutions	...	...
		At no School or Institution	...	...
		Total	...	...

TABLE IV.

Return of Defects treated during the Year ended 31st December, 1935.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table VI.).

Disease or Defect	Number of defects treated or under treatment during the year		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Other-wise	Total
Skin :			
Ringworm—Scalp—			
(i). X-Ray Treatment. ...	...	...	...
(ii.) Other Treatment ...	1	...	1
Ringworm—Body ...	6	...	6
Scabies ...	8	...	8
Impetigo ...	161	...	161
Other skin disease ...	24	...	24
Minor Eye Defects (external and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	24	...	24
Minor Ear Defects ...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous (<i>e.g.</i> , minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	1074	...	1074
Total ...	1298	...	1298

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments—Group I.).

	No. of Defects dealt with		
	Under the Authority's Scheme	Otherwise	Total
Errors of Refraction (including Squint)	153	...	153
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes (excluding those recorded in Group I.)	22	...	22
Total	175	...	175

Total Number of Children for whom Spectacles were prescribed :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	146
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	—

Total Number of Children who obtained Spectacles :—

(a) Under the Authority's Scheme	...	...	...	15
(b) Otherwise	...	...	...	107

Group III.—Treatments of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Number of Defects				
Received Operative Treatment			Received other forms of treatment	Total number treated
Under the Authority's Scheme in Clinic or Hospital	By private practitioner or hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	Total		
18	73	a91	...	a91

a50 Tonsils only.
 1 Adenoids only.
 40 Tonsils and Adenoids
 —
 91
 —

TABLE IV.—continued.
Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Under the Authority's Scheme (1)			Otherwise (2)			Total number treated
	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic (iii)	Residential treatment with education (i)	Residential treatment without education (ii)	Non- residential treatment at an orthopae- dic clinic (iii)	
Number of children treated ...	5	...	67	...	...	...	72

Table V.—Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were—

(i) Inspected by the Dentist :

Routine Age Groups	Aged				
	5	...	...	...
	6	...	...	...	372
	7	...	...	...	489
	8	...	...	...	532
	9	...	...	...	506
	10	...	...	...	524
	11	...	...	...	572
	12	...	...	...	419
	13	...	...	...	...
	14	...	...	...	...
					Total 3414

Specials 294

Total (Routine and Specials) 3708

(2) Number found to require Treatment 3021

(3) Number Actually Treated 2529

(4) Attendances made by Children for Treatment 4022

(5) Half days devoted to	{ Inspection 38 }	Total	426
	{ Treatment 388 }		

(6) Fillings	{ Permanent Teeth ... 1065 }	Total	1290
	{ Temporary Teeth ... 225 }		

(7) Extractions	{ Permanent Teeth ... 814 }	Total	4323
	{ Temporary Teeth ... 3509 }		

(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 93

(9) Other Operations	{ Permanent Teeth ... 46 }	Total	150
	{ Temporary Teeth ... 104 }		

Table VI.—Uncleanliness and Verminous Conditions.

(i) Average number of visits per school made during the year by the School Nurses 3

(ii) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses 17398

(iii) Number of individual children found unclean 231

(iv) Number of children cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority 16

(v) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—

(a) Under the Education Act, 1921

(b) Under School Attendance Byelaws



